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EP 0 612 846 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention of the grant of the patent: 16.08.2000 Bulletin 2000/33 (51) Int. Cl.⁷: **C12N 15/27**, C12P 21/02, C07K 14/53, G06F 17/50

(11)

- (21) Application number: 94101207.2
- (22) Date of filing: 27.01.1994
- (54) G-CSF analog compositions and methods
 - G-CSF Analoge und Verfahren zu ihrer Herstellung Analogues de G-CSF et méthodes pour les obtenir
- (84) Designated Contracting States: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE
- (30) Priority: 28.01.1993 US 10099
- (43) Date of publication of application: 31.08.1994 Bulletin 1994/35
- (83) Declaration under Rule 28(4) EPC (expert solution)
- (60) Divisional application: 99113571.6 / 0 974 655 99112115.3 / 0 965 638 98113221.0 / 0 890 640
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Description

Field of the Invention

5 [0001] This invention relates to granulocyte colony stimulating factor ("G-CSF") analogs.

Background

[0002] Hematopoisesis is controlled by two systems: the cells within the bone marrow microenvironment and growth factors. The growth factors, also called colony stimulating factors, stimulate committed progenitor cells to prolliferate and to form colonies of differentiating blood cells. One of these factors is granulocyte colony stimulating factor, herein called G-CSF, which preferentially stimulates the growth and development of neutrophils, indicating a potential use in neutropenic states. Wette et al., PNAS-USA 82: 1526-1530 (1985); Souza et al., Science 332: 61-65 (1986) and Gabrilove, J. Serninars in Hematolooy 26: (2) 1-14 (1989).

In humans, andogenous G-CSF is detectable in blood plasma. Jones et al., Bailliere's Clinical Hematology 2 (1): 83-111 (1989), G-CSF is produced by fibroblasts, macrophages, T cells trophoblasts, expression product of a single copy gene comprised of four exons and five introns located on chromosome seventeen. Transcription of this locus produces a mRNA species which is differentially processed, resulting in two forms of G-CSF mRNA, one version odding for a protein of 177 amino acids, the other coding for a protein of 174 amino acids, the other coding for a protein of 174 amino acids, the other coding for a protein of 174 amino acids. Plast et al., ENBO 15: 575-581 (9), G-CSF is species cross-reactive, such that when human G-CSF is administered to another mamal such as a mouse, canine or monkey, sustained neutrophil leukocytosis is elicited. Moore et al., PNAS-USA 84: 7134-7138 (1987), [0004] Human G-CSF can be obtained and purified from a number of sources. Natural human G-CSF can be obtained and purified from a number of sources. Natural human G-CSF can be contained and purified from a number of sources. Natural human G-CSF can be contained and purified from a number of sources. Natural human G-CSF can be contained and purified from a number of sources. Natural human G-CSF can be contained and purified from a number of sources. Natural human G-CSF can be contained and purified from a number of sources. Natural human G-CSF can be contained and purified from a number of sources. Natural human G-CSF can be contained and purified from a number of sources. Natural human G-CSF can be contained and purified from a number of sources. Natural human G-CSF can be contained and purified from a number of sources. Natural human G-CSF can be contained and purified from a number of sources. Natural human G-CSF can be contained and purified from a number of sources. Natural human G-CSF can be contained and purified from a number of sources. Natural human G-CSF can be contained and purified from a number of sources. Natural

nology, see, for instance, U.S. Patent 4,810,643 (Souza) incorporated herein by reference, has enabled the production of commercial scale quantities of G-CSF in glycosylated form as a product of eukaryotic host cell expression, and of G-CSF in non-glycosylated form as a product of prokaryotic host cell expression.

[0005] G-CSF has been found to be useful in the treatment of indications where an increase in neutrophils will provide benefits. For example, for cancer patients, G-CSF is beneficial as a means of selectively stimulating neutrophil production to compensate for hematopoietic deficits resulting from chemotherapy or radiation therapy. Other indications include treatment of various infectious diseases and related conditions, such as sepsis, which is typically caused by a metabolite of bacteria. G-CSF is also useful alone, or in combination with other compounds, such as other cytokines, for growth or expansion of cells in culture, for example, for bone marrow transplants.

[0006] Signal transduction, the way in which G-CSF effects cellular metabolism, is not currently thoroughly understood. G-CSF binds to a cell-surface receptor which apparently initiates the changes within particular progenitor cells, leading to cell differentiation.

[0007] Various altered G-CSF's have been reported. Generally, for design of drugs, certain changes are known to have certain structural effects. For example, deleting one cysteine could result in the unfolding of a molecule which is, in its unaltered state, is normally folded via a disutified bridge. There are other known methods for adding, deleting or substituting amino acids in order to change the function of a protein.

[0008] Recombinant human G-CSF mutants have been prepared, but the method of preparation does not include overall structure/function relationship information. For example, the mutation and biochemical modification of Cys 18 has been reported. Kuga et al., Biochem. Biophy. Res. Comm 159: 103-111 (1989); Lu et al., Arch. Biochem. Biophys. 268: 81-92 (1989).

In U.S. Patent No. 4, 810, 643, entitled, "Production of Pluripotent Granulocyte Colony-Stimulating Factor" (as cited above), polypeptide analogs and peptide fragments of G-CSF are disclosed generally. Specific G-CSF analogs disclosed include those with the cysteins at positions 17, 36, 42, 64, and 74 (of the 174 amino acid species or of those having 175 amino acids, the additional amino acid being an N-terminal methionine) substituted with another amino acid, (such as serine), and G-CSF with an alanine in the first (N-terminal) position.

[0010] EP 0 335 423 entitled "Modified human G-CSF" reportedly discloses the modification of at least one amino group in a polypeptide having hG-CSF activity.

[0011] EP 0 272 703 entitled "Novel Polypeptide" reportedly discloses G-CSF derivatives having an amino acid substituted or deleted at or "in the neighborhood" of the N terminus.

[0012] EP 0 459 630, entitled "Polypeptides" reportedly discloses derivatives of naturally occurring G-CSF having state least one of the biological properties of naturally occurring G-CSF and a solution stability of at least 35% at 5 mg/ml in which the derivative has at least Cys¹⁷ of the native sequence replaced by a Ser¹⁷ residue and Asp²⁷ of the native sequence replaced by a Ser²⁷ residue.

[0013] EP 0 256 843 entitled "Expression of G-CSF and Muteins Thereof and Their Uses" reportedly discloses a

modified DNA sequence encoding G-CSF wherein the N-terminus is modified for enhanced expression of protein in recombinant host cells, without changing the amino acid sequence of the protein.

[0014] EP 0 243 153 entitled "Human G-CSF Protein Expression" reportedly discloses G-CSF to be modified by inactivating at least one yeast KEX2 protease processing site for increased yield in recombinant production using yeast. [0015] Shaw, U.S. Patent No. 4,904,584, entitled "Site-Specific Homogeneous Modification of Polypeptides," reportedly discloses lysine altered proteins.

[0016] WO/9012874 reportedly discloses cysteine altered variants of proteins.

[0017] Australian patent application Document No. AU-A-10948/92, entitled, "Improved Activation of Recombinant Proteins" reportedly discloses the addition of amino acids to either terminus of a G-CSF molecule for the purpose of adding in the folding of the molecule after prokaryotic expression.

[0018] Australian patient application Document No. AU-A-7638091, entitled, "Mufeins of the Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor (G-CSF)" reportedly discloses muteins of the granulocyte stimulating factor G-CSF in the sequence Leu-Gly-His-Ser-Leu-Gly-Hie at position 50-56 of G-CSF with 174 amino acids, and position 53 to 59 of the G-CSF with 177 amino acids, or/and at least one of the four histadine residues at positions 43, 79, 156 and 170 of the mature G-CSF with 174 amino acids or at opstition 54 to 50 the mature G-CSF with 174 amino acids or at opstition 54 to 50 the mature G-CSF with 174 mino acids or at opstition 54 to 52, 159, or 173 of the mature G-CSF with 174 mino acids or at opstition 54 to 52. The 175 mino acids.

[0019] GB 2 213 821, entitled "Synthetic Human Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor Gene" reportedly discloses a synthetic G-CSF-encoding nucleic acid sequence incorporating restriction sites to facilitate the cassette mutagenesis of selected regions, and flanking restriction sites to facilitate the incorporation of the gene into a desired expression sys-

[0020] G-CSF has reportedly been crystallized to some extent, e.g., EP 344 796, and the overall structure of G-CSF has been surmised, but only on a gross level. Bazan, immunology Today 11: 350-354 (1990); Parry et al., J. Moost-leaf Recognition §: 107-110 (1988). To date, there have been no reports of the overall structure of G-CSF, and no systematic studies of the relationship of the overall structure and function of the molecule, studies which are essential to the systematic design of G-CSF analogs. Accordingly, there exists a need for a method of this systematic design of G-CSF analogs. and the resultant compositions.

Summary of the Invention

[0021] The three dimensional structure of G-CSF has now been determined to the atomic level. From this threeor dimensional structure, one can now forecast with substantial certainty how changes in the composition of a G-CSF molecule may result in structural changes. These structural characteristics may be correlated with biological activity to design and produce G-CSF analogs.

[0022] Although others had speculated regarding the three dimensional structure of G-GSF, Bazari, Immunology Today 11: 359-554 (1990). Parry et al., J. Molecular Recognition 8: 107-110 (1980), these speculations were on help so to those wishing to prepare G-GSF analogs either because the surmised structure was incorrect (Parry et al., supra) and/or because the surmised structure provided no detail correlating the constituent moieties with structure. Provided no detail correlating the constituent moieties with structure. And provides important information to those wishing to design and prepare G-CSF analogs. For example, from the present three dimensional structural analysis, precise areas of hydrophocity and hydropholicity have been determined.

[20] Relative hydrophobicity is important because it directly relates to the stability of the molecule. Generally, biological molecules, found in autoeus environments, are externally hydrophobicity and hydropholicity and coordinate.

with the second law of thermodynamics provides, this is the lowest energy state and provides for stability. Although one could have speculated that G-GSFs internal core would be hydrophobic, and the outer areas would be hydrophobic or hydrophobic or would have had no way of knowing specific hydrophobic or hydrophilic area. With the presently provided knowledge of areas of hydrophobicity, one may forecast with substantial certainty which changes to the G-GSF molecule will affect the overall shouther of the molecule.

[0024] As a general rule, one may use knowledge of the geography of the hydrophobic and hydrophilic regions to design analogs in which the overall G-CSF structure is not changed, but change does affect biological artivity 'boliogical activity' being used here in its broadest sense to denote function). One may correlate biological activity to structure. If the structure is not changed, and the mutation has no biological activity, then the mutation has no biological function. If, however, the structure is not changed and the mutation does affect biological activity, then the mathematical function. If, however, the structure is not changed and the mutation does affect biological activity, then the residue (or atom) is essential to at least one biological function. Some of the present working examples were designed to provide no change in overall structure, vet have a change in biological function.

[0025] Based on the correlation of structur* to biological activity, the present invention relates to G-CSF analogs. These analogs are molecules which have more, fewer, different or modified annino acid residues from the G-CSF amino acid sequence. The modifications may be by addition, substitution, or deletion of one or more amino acid residues. The modification may include the addition or substitution of analogs of the amino acids themselves, such as peptidomiment is or amino acids with attered moleties such as altered side groups. The G-CSF used as a basis for comparison may

be of human, animal or recombinant nucleic acid-technology origin (although the working examples disclosed herein are based on the recombinant production of the 174 amino acid species of human G-CSF having an extra N-terminus methionyl residue). The analogs may possess functions different from natural human G-CSF molecule, or may exhibit the same functions, or varying degrees of the same functions. For example, the analogs may be designed to have a higher or lower biological activity, have a longer shelf-life or a decrease in stability, be easier to formulate, or more difficult to combine with other ingredients. The analogs may have no hematopoietic activity, and may therefore be useful as an antagonist against G-CSF effect (as, for example, in the overproduction of G-CSF). From time to time herein the present analogs are referred to as proteins or peptides for convenience, but contemplated herein are other types of molcules, such as pecificionimientos or chemically modified pecifies.

[0025] In another aspect, the present disclosure relates to related compositions containing a G-CSF analog as an active ingredient. The term, "related composition," as used herein, is meant to denote a composition which may be obtained once the identity of the G-CSF analog is ascertained (such as a G-CSF analog labeled with a detectable label, related receptor or pharmaceutical composition). Also considered a related composition are chemically modified versions of the G-CSF analog, such as those having attached at least one polyeth/lene of you'd molecule.

[0027] For example, one may prepare a G-CSF analog to which a detectable label is attached, such as a fluorescent, chemiluminescent or radioactive molecule.

[0028] Another example is a pharmaceutical composition which may be formulated by known techniques using known materials, see, e.g., Remitgotors Pharmaceutical Sciences, 18th Ed. (1990, Mack Publishing Co., Easton, Pennsylvania 18042) pages 1435-1712, which are herein incorporated by reference. Generally, the formulation will depend on a variety of factors such as administration, stability, production concerns and other factors. The G-CSF analog may be administered by injection or by pulmonary administration via inhalation. Enteric dosage forms may also be available for the present G-CSF analog compositions, and therefore or all administration may be effective. G-CSF analogs may be inserted into liposomes or other microcarriers for delivery, and may be formulated in gets or other compositions for sustained release. Although preferred compositions will vary depending on the use to which the composition will be put, generally, for G-CSF analogs having at least one of the biological activities of natural G-CSF, preferred pharmaceutical compositions are those prepared for subcutaneous injection or for pulmonary administration via inhalation, although the particular formulations for each type of administration will depend on the characteristics of the analog.

[0029] Another example of 'related composition is a receptor for the present analog, As used herein, the term 'receptor' indicates a moiety which selectively binds to the present analog molecule. For example, antibodies, or fragments thereot, or 'recombinant antibodies' (see Huse et al., Science 246:1275 (1989)) may be used as receptors. Selective binding does not mean only specific binding (although binding-specific receptors are encompassed herein), but rather that the binding is not a random event. Receptors may be on the cell surface or intra- or extellular, and may act to effectuate, inhibit or localize the biological activity of the present analogs. Receptor binding may also be a triggering mechanism for a cascade of activity indirectly related to the analog itself. Also contemplated herear are nucleic acids, vectors containing such nucleic acids and host cells containing such nucleic acids which encode such

receptors.

[0030] Another example of a related composition is a G-CSF analog with a chemical molety attached. Generally, chemical modification may alter biological activity or antigenicity of a protein, or may alter other characteristics, and these factors will be taken into account by a skilled practitioner. As noted above, one example of such chemical molety is polyethylene glycol. Modification may include the addition of one or more hydrophilic or hydrophobic polymer molecules, tatty acid molecules, or polysaccharide molecules. Examples of chemical modifiers include polyethylene glycols. Di-polyfamino acids), polyimyrolidone, polymyri alcohol, pyran copolymer, acetic acidscylation, proprionic acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid, dextran, carboxymethyl cellulose, pullulan, or agarose. <u>Ser</u> Francis, Focus on Growth Factors 3: 4-10 (May 1992) (bublished by Medscript, Mountview Court, Friera Barnet Lane,

Francs, Pocus on Growth Factors 3: 4-10 (May 1992) (published by Mediscript, Mountview Court, Friern Barnet Lane, London N20 OLD, UK). Also, chemical modification may include an additional protein or portion thereof, use of a cytotoxic agent, or an antibody. The chemical modification may also include ledithin.

[0031] In another aspect, the present disclosure relates to nucleic acids encoding such analogs. The nucleic acids may be DNAs or RNAs or derivatives thereof, and will hypically be cloned and expressed on a vector, such as a phage or plasmid containing appropriate regulatory sequences. The nucleic acids may be labeled (such as using a radioactive, chemiluminescent, or fluorescent label) for diagnostic or prognostic purposes, for example. The nucleic acid sequence may be optimized for expression, such as including codons preferred for bacterial expression. The nucleic acid and fits complementary strand, and modifications thereof which do not prevent encoording of the desired analog are here contemplated.

[0032] In another aspect, the present disclosure relates to host cells containing the above nucleic acids encoding the present analogs. Host cells may be eukaryotic or prokaryotic, and expression systems may include extra steps relating to the attachment (or prevention) of sugar groups (glycosylation), proper folding of the molecule, the addition or deletion of leader sequences or other factors incident to recombinant expression.

[00331] In another aspect the present disclosure relates to antisense nucleic acids which act to prevent or modify the

type or amount of expression of such nucleic acid sequences. These may be prepared by known methods.

[0034] In another aspect of the present disclosure, the nucleic acids encoding a present analog may be used for gene therapy purposes, for example, by placing a vector containing the analog-encoding sequence into a recipient so the nucleic acid itself is expressed inside the recipient who is in need of the analog composition. The vector may first be placed in a carrier, such as a cell, and then the carrier placed into the recipient. Such expression may be localized or systemic. Other carriers include on-naturally occurring carriers, such as liposomes or other microcarriers or particles, which may act to mediate gene transfer into a recipient.

The present disclosure also provides for computer programs for the expression (such as visual display) of the G-CSF or analog three dimensional structure, and further, a computer program which expresses the identity of each constituent of a G-CSF molecule and the precise location within the overall structure of that constituent, down to the atomic level. Set forth below is one example of such program. There are many currently available computer programs for the expression of the three dimensional structure of a molecule. Generally, these programs provide for inputting of the coordinates for the three dimensional structure of a molecule (i.e., for example, a numerical assignment for each atom of a G-CSF molecule along an x, y, and z axis), means to express (such as visually display) such coordinates, means to alter such coordinates and means to express an image of a molecule having such altered coordinates. One may program crystallographic information, i.e., the coordinates of the location of the atoms of a G-CSF molecule in three dimension space, wherein such coordinates have been obtained from crystallographic analysis of said G-CSF molecule, into such programs to generate a computer program for the expression (such as visual display) of the G-CSF three dimensional structure. Also provided, therefore, is a computer program for the expression of G-CSF analog three dimensional structure. Preferred is the computer program Insight II, version 4, available from Biosym, San Diego, California, with the coordinates as set forth in FIGURE 5 input. Preferred expression means is on a Silicon Graphics 320 VGX computer, with Crystal Eyes glasses (also available from Silicon Graphics), which allows one to view the G-CSF molecule or its analog stereoscopically. Alternatively, the present G-CSF crystallographic coordinates and diffraction data are also deposited in the Protein Data Bank, Chemistry Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York 119723, USA. One may use these data in preparing a different computer program for expression of the three dimensional structure of a G-CSF molecule or analog thereof. Therefore, another aspect of the present invention is a computer program for the expression of the three dimensional structure of a G-CSF molecule. Also provided is said computer program for visual display of the three dimensional structure of a G-CSF molecule; and further, said program having means for altering such visual display. Apparatus useful for expression of such computer program, particularly for the visual display of the computer image of said three dimensional structure of a G-CSF molecule or analog thereof is also therefore here provided, as well as means for preparing said computer program and apparatus.

[0036] The computer program is useful for preparation of G-CSF analogs because one may select specific sites on the G-CSF molecule for alteration and readily ascertain the effect the alteration will have on the overall structure of the G-CSF molecule. Selection of said site for alteration will depend on the desired biological characteristic of the G-CSF analog. If one were to randomly change said G-CSF molecule (-meth-u-G-CSF) there would be 175²⁰ possible substitutions, and even more analogs having multiple changes, additions or deletions. By viewing the three dimensional structure wherein said structure is correlated with the composition of the molecule, the selection for sites of alteration is no longer a random event, but sites for alteration may be determined rationally.

[0037] As set forth above, identify of the three dimensional structure of G-CSF, including the placement of each constituent down to the atomic level has now yielded information regarding which moieties are necessary to maintain the overall structure of the G-CSF molecule. One may therefore select whether to maintain the overall structure of the G-CSF molecule when preparing a G-CSF analog of the present invention, or whether (and how) to change the overall structure of the G-CSF molecule when preparing a G-CSF analog of the present invention. Optionally, once one has prepared such analog, one may test such analog for a desired characteristic.

[0038] One may, for example, seek to maintain the overall structure possessed by a non-altered natural or recombinant G-CSF modecule. The overall structure is presented in Figures 2, 3, and 4, and is described in more details blow. Maintenance of the overall structure may ensure receptor binding, a necessary characteristic for an analog possessing the hematopoietic capabilities of natural G-CSF (if no receptor binding, signal transduction does not result from the presence of the analog). It is contemplated that one class of G-CSF analogs will possess the three dimensional core structure of a natural or recombinant (non-altered) G-CSF molecule, yet possess different characteristics, such as an increased ability to selectively stimulate neutrophils. Another class of G-CSF analogs are those with a different overall structure which diminishes the ability of a G-CSF analog molecule to bind to a G-CSF receptor, and possesses a diminished ability to selectively stimulate neutrophils as compared to non-altered natural or recombinant G-CSF.

[0039] For example, it is now known which moieties within the internal regions of the G-CSF molecule are hydrophobic, and, correspondingly, which moieties on the external portion of the G-CSF molecule are hydrophilic. Without knowledge of the overall three dimensional structure, preferably to the atomic level as provided herein, one could not forecast which alterations within this hydrophobic internal area would result in a change in the overall structural conformation of the molecule. An overall structural change could result in a functional change, such as lack of receptor bind-

ing, for example, and therefore, diminishment of biological activity as found in non-altered G-CSF. Another class of G-CSF analogs is therefore G-CSF analogs which possess the same hydrophobicity as (non-altered) natural or recombinant G-CSF. More particularly, another class of G-CSF analogs possesses the same hydrophobic moieties within the four helical bundle of its internal core as those hydrophobic moieties possessed by (non-altered) natural or recombinant G-CSF yet have a composition different from ead non-altered natural or recombinant G-CSF.

[0040] Another example relates to external loops which are structures which connect the internal core (helices) of the G-CSF molecule. From the three dimensional structure – including information regarding the spatial location of the amino acid residues – one may forecast that certain changes in certain loops will not result in overall conformational changes. Therefore, another class of G-CSF analogs provided herein is that having an altered external loop but possesing the same overall structure as (non-altered) natural or recombinant G-CSF. More particularly, another class of G-CSF analogs provided herein are those having an altered external loop, said loop being selected from the loop present between helices A and B, between helices B and C, between helices C and D; between helices C and A, as those loops and helices are identified herein. More particularly, said loops, preferably the AB loop and/or the CD loop are altered to increase the half life of the molecule by stabilizing said loops. Such stabilization may be by connecting all or a portion of said loop(s) to a portion of an alpha helical bundle found in the core of a G-CSF (or analog) molecule. Such connection may be via beta sheet, sait bridge, disuffice bonds, hydrophobic interaction or other connecting means available to those skilled in the art, wherein such connecting means serves to stabilize said external loop or loops. For example, one may stabilize the AB or CD loops by connecting the AB loop to one of the helices within the internal region of the molecule.

0 [0041] The N-terminus also may be altered without change in the overall structure of a G-CSF molecule, because the N-terminus does not effect structural stability of the internal helices, and, although the external loops are preferred for modification, the same general statements apply to the N-terminus.

[0042] Additionally, such external loops may be the site(s) for chemical modification because in (non-altered) natural or recombinant G-CSF such loops are relatively flexible and tend not to interfere with receptor binding. Thus, there would be additional room for a chemical moiety to be directly attached (or indirectly attached via another chemical moiety which serves as a chemical connecting means). The chemical moiety may be selected from a variety of moietees available for modification of one or more function of a G-CSF molecule. For example, an external loop may provide sites for the addition of one or more polymer which serves to increase serum half-life, such as a polyethylene glycol molecule. Such polyethylene glycol molecule(s) may be added wherein said loop is altered to include additional lysines which have reactive side groups to which polyethylene glycol molecules are capable of attaching. Other classes of chemical moieties may also be attached to one or more external loops, including but not limited to other biologically active molecules, such as receptors, other therapeutic proteins (such as other hematopoietic factors which would engender a hybrid molecule), or cytotoxic agents (such as dipithenia toxin). This list is of ocurse not complete; one skilled in the art prosessed of the desired chemical moiety will have the means to effect attachment of said desired moiety to the desired external loop. Therefore, another class of the present G-CSF analogs includes those with at least one alteration in an external loop wherein said alteration provides for the addition of a chemical moiety such as at least one polyethylene glycol molecule.

[0043] Deletions, such as deletions of sites recognized by proteins for degradation of the molecule, may also be effectual in the external loops. This provides alternative means for increasing half-life of a molecule otherwise having the G-CSF receptor binding and signal transduction capabilities (i.e., the ability to selectively stimulate the maturation of neutrophis). Therefore, another class of the present G-CSF analogs includes those with at least one alteration in an external loop wherein said alteration decreases the turnover of said analog by proteases. Prefered loops for such alterations are the AB loop and the CD loop. One may prepare an abbreviated G-CSF molecule by deleting a portion of the amino acid residues found in the external loops (identified in more detail below), said abbreviated G-CSF molecule may have additional advantages in proparation or in biological function.

[0044] Another example relates to the relative charges between amino acid residues which are in proximity to each other. As noted above, the G-CSF molecule contains a relatively tightly packed four helical bundle. Some of the faces on the helices face other helices. At the point (such as a residue) where a helix faces another helix, the two amino acid moieties which face each other may have the same charge, and thus tend to repel each other, which lends instability to the overall molecule. This may be eliminated by changing the charge (to an opposite charge or a neutral charge) of one or both of the amino acid moieties so that there is no repelling. Therefore, another class of G-CSF analogs includes those G-CSF analogs having been altered to modify instability due to surface interactions, such as electron charge location.

[0045] The present invention relates to methods for designing G-CSF analogs and related compositions and the products of those methods. The end products of the methods may be the G-CSF analogs as defined above or related compositions. For instance, the examples disclosed herein demonstrate (a) the effects of changes in the constituents (i.e., chemical moieties) of the G-CSF molecule on the G-CSF structure and (b) the effects of changes in structure on biological function. Essentially, therefore, an aspect of the present invention is a method for preparing a CSF analog

comprising the steps of:

15

- (a) viewing at an amino acid or atomic level information conveying the three dimensional structure of a G-CSF molecule as set forth in Figure 5 wherein the chemical moieties, such as each amino acid residue or each atom of each amino acid residue, of the G-CSF molecule are correlated with said structure.
- (b) selecting from said information a site on a G-CSF molecule for alteration:
- (c) preparing a G-CSF analog molecule having such alteration; and
- (d) optionally, testing such G-CSF analog molecule for a desired characteristic.
- 10 [0046] One may use the here provided computer programs for a computer-based method for preparing a G-CSF analog. Another aspect of the present invention is therefore a method for preparing a G-CSF analog according to the method of the preceeding paragraph based on the use of a computer comprising the steps of:
 - (a) providing computer expression of the three dimensional structure of a G-CSF molecule wherein the chemical moieties, such a sech amino acid residue or each atom of each amino acid residue, of the G-CSF molecule are correlated with said structure;
 - (b) selecting from said computer expression a site on a G-CSF molecule for alteration:
 - (c) preparing a G-CSF molecule having such alteration; and
 - (d) optionally, testing such G-CSF molecule for a desired characteristic.
 - [0047] More specifically, the present invention provides a method for preparing a G-CSF analog comprising the steps of:
 - (a) viewing at the amino acid or atomic level the three dimensional structure of a G-CSF molecule as set forth in Figure 5 via a computer, said computer programmed (i) to express the coordinates of a G-CSF molecule in three dimensional space, and (ii) to allow for entry of information for alteration of said G-CSF expression and viewing thereof;
 - (b) selecting a site on said visual image of said G-CSF molecule for alteration;
 - (c) entering information for said afteration on said computer;
 (d) viewing a three dimensional structure of said aftered G-CSF molecule via said computer;
 - (e) optionally repeating steps (a)-(e):
 - (f) preparing a G-CSF analog with said alteration; and
 - (g) optionally testing said G-CSF analog for a desired characteristic.
- Is [0048] In another aspect, the present disclosure relates to methods of using the present G-CSF analogs and related compositions and methods for the treatment or protection of mammals, either alone or in combination with other hematopoietic factors or drugs in the treatment of hematopoietic disorders. It is contemplated that one aspect of designing G-CSF analogs will be the goal of enhancing or modifying the characteristics non-modified G-CSF is known to have. [0049] For example, the analogs may possess enhanced or modified activities, so, where G-CSF is useful in the treatment of (for example) neutroopenia, the present compositions and methods may also be of such use.
- [0050] Another example is the modification of G-CSF for the purpose of interacting more effectively when used in combination with other factors particularly in the treatment of hematopoietic disorders. One example of such combination use is to use an early-acting hematopoietic factor (i.e., a factor which acts earlier in the hematopoiesis cascade on relatively undifferentiated cells) and either simultaneously or in seriatim use of a later-acting hematopoietic factor, such as G-CSF or analog thereof (as G-CSF acts on the CFU-GM ineage in the selective stimulation of neutrophils). The amendment of the compositions may be useful in therapy involving such combinations or "cocklais" of hematopoietic factors.
- [0051] The compositions and methods may also be useful in the treatment of leukopenia, mylogenous leukemia, severe chronic neutropenia, aplastic anemia, glycogen storage disease, mucosistitis, and other bone marrow failure states. The compositions and methods may also be useful in the treatment of hematopoietic defloits arising from chemotherapy or from radiation therapy. The success of bone marrow transplantation, or the use of peripheral blood progenior cells for transplantation, for example, may be enhanced by application of the present compositions (proteins or nucleic acids for gene therapy) and methods. The compositions and methods may also be useful in the treatment of infectious diseases, such in the context of wound healing, burn treatment, bacteremia, septicemia, fungal infections endocardisk, osteopyelitis, infection related to abdominal trauma, infections not responding to antibiotics, pneumonia
- and the treatment of bacterial inflammation may also benefit from the application of the compositions and methods. In addition, the compositions and methods may be useful in the treatment of leukemia based upon a reported ability to differentiate leukemic cells. Wette et al., PNAS-USA 82: 1526-1530 (1985). Other applications include the treatment of individuals with tumors, using the compositions and methods, optionally in the presence of receptors (such as antibod-

ies) which bind to the tumor cells. For review articles on therapeutic applications, <u>see</u> Lieshhke and Burgess, N.Engl.J.Med. <u>327</u>: 28-34 and 99-106 (1992) both of which are herein incorporated by reference.

[0052] The compositions and methods may also be useful to act as intermediaries in the production of other moteties; for example, G-CSF has been reported to influence the production of other hematopoietic factors and this function (if ascertained) may be enhanced or modified via the present compositions and/or methods.

[0053] The compositions related to the present G-CSF analogs, such as receptors, may be useful to act as an antagonist which prevents the activity of G-CSF or an analog. One may obtain a composition with some or all of the activity of non-altered G-CSF or a G-CSF analog, and add one or more chemical moieties to alter one or more properties of such G-CSF or analog. With knowledge of the three dimensional conformation, one may forecast the best geographic location for such chemical modification to achieve the desired effect.

[0054] General objectives in chemical modification may include improved half-life (such as reduced renal, immunological or cellular clearance), altered bioactivity (such as altered enzymatic properties, dissociated bioactivities or activity in organic solvents), reduced toxicity (such as concealing toxic-epitipes, compartmentalization, and selective biodistribution), altered immunoreactivity (reduced immunogenicity, reduced antigenicity or adjuvant action), or altered physical properties (such as increased solubility, improved thermal stability, improved mechanical stability, or conformational stability, and properties (such as increased solubility, improved thermal stability, improved mechanical stability, or conformational stability and properties (such as increased solubility).

[0055] The examples below are illustrative of the present invention and are not intended as a limitation. It is understood that variations and modifications will occur to those skilled in the art, and it is intended that the appended claims cover all such equivalent variations which come within the scope of the invention as claimed.

Detailed Description of the Drawings

[0056]

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FIGURE 1 is an illustration of the amino acid sequence of the 174 amino acid species of G-CSF with an additional N-terminal methionine (Seq. ID No.: 1) (Seq. ID No.: 2).

FIGURE 2 is an topology diagram of the crystalline structure of G-CSF, as well as hGH, pGH, GM-CSF, INF-B, IL-2, and IL-4. These illustrations are based on inspection of cited references. The length of secondary structural elements are drawn in proportion to the number of residues. A, B, C, and D helices are labeled according to the scheme used herein for G-CSF. For INF-β, the original labeling of helices is indicated in parentheses. FIGURE 3 is an "ribbon diagram" of the three dimensional structure of G-CSF. Helix A is amino acid residues 11-39 (numbered according to Figure 1, above), helix B is amino acid residues 72-91, helix C is amino acid residues 10-123, and helix D is amino acid residues 143-173. The relatively short 3¹⁰ helix is at amino acid residues 48-53. Recibicus 93-95 form almost one turn of a leth banded helix

FIGURE 4 is a "barrel diagram" of the three dimensional structure of G-CSF. Shown in various shades of gray are the overall cylinders and their orientations for the three dimensional structure of G-CSF. The numbers indicate amino acid residue position according to FIGURE 1 above.

FIGURE 5 is a list of the coordinates used to generate a computer-aided visual image of the three-dimensional structure of G-CSF. The coordinates are set forth below. The columns correspond to separate field:

- (i) Field 1 (from the left hand side) is the atom.
- (ii) Field 2 is the assigned atom number,
- (iii) Field 3 is the atom name (according to the periodic table standard nomenclature, with CB being carbon atom Beta, CG is Carbon atom Gamma, etc.);
- (iv) Field 4 is the residue type (according to three letter nomenclature for amino acids as found in, e.g., Stryer, Biochemistry, 3d Ed., W.H. Freeman and Company, N.Y. 1988, inside back cover);
- (v) Fields 5-7 are the x-axis, y-axis and z-axis positions of the atom;
- (vi) Field 8 (often a "1.00") designates occupancy at that position:
- 50 (vii) Field 9 designates the B-factor;
 - (viii) Field 10 designates the molecule designation. Three molecules (designated a, b, and c) of G-CSF crystallized together as a unit. The designation a, b, or c indicates which coordinates are from which molecule. The number after the letter (1, 2, or 3) indicates the assigned amino acid residue position, with molecule A having assigned positions 210-375, and molecule C having assigned positions 210-375, and molecule C having assigned

assigned positions 10-175, molecule B having assigned positions 210-375, and molecule C having assigned positions 410-575. These positions were so designated so that there would be no overlap among the three molecules which crystallized together. (The "W" designation indicates water).

FIGURE 6 is a schematic representation of the strategy involved in refining the crystallization matrix for parameters

involved in crystallization. The crystallization matrix corresponds to the final concentration of the components (salts, buffers and precipitants) of the crystallization solutions in the wells of a 24 well tissue culture plate. These concentrations are produced by pipetting the appropriate volume of stock solutions into the wells of the microtiter plate. To design the matrix, the crystallographer decides on an upper and lower concentration of the component. These upper and lower concentrations can be pipetted along either the rows (e.g., A1-A6, B1-B6, C1-C6 or D1-D6) or along the entire tray (A1-D6). The former method is useful for checking reproducibility of crystal growth of a sinale component along a limited number of wells, whereas the later method is more useful in initial screening. The results of several stages of refinement of the crystallization matrix are illustrated by a representation of three plates. The increase in shading in the wells indicates a positive crystallization result which, in the final stages, would be Xray quality crystals but in the initial stages could be oil droplets, granular precipitates or small crystals approximately less than 0.05 mm in size. Part A represents an initial screen of one parameter in which the range of concentration between the first well (A1) and last well (D6) is large and the concentration increase between wells is calculated as ((concentration A1)-(concentration D6))/23). Part B represents that in later stages of the crystallization matrix refinement of the concentration spread between A1 and D6 would be reduced which would result in more crystals formed per plate. Part C indicates a final stage of matrix refinement in which quality crystals are found in most wells of the plate.

Detailed Description of the Invention

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[0057] The present invention grows out of the discovery of the three dimensional structure of G-CSF. This three dimensional structure has been expressed via computer program for stereoscopic viewing. By viewing this stereoscopically, structure-function relationships identified and G-CSF analogs have been designed and made.

The Overall Three Dimensional Structure of G-CSF

[0058] The G-CSF used to ascertain the structure was a non-glycosylated 174 amino acid species having an extra N-terminal methionine residue incident to bacterial expression. The DNA and amino acid sequence of this G-CSF are illustrat of in FIGURE 1.

[0059] Overall, the three dimensional structure of G-CSF is predominantly helical, with 103 of the 175 residues torming a 4-alpha-helical bundle. The only other secondary structure is bound in the loop between the first two long helices where a 4 residue 3¹⁰ helix is immediately followed by a 6 residue alpha helix. As shown in FIGURE 2, the overall structure has been compared with the structure reported for other proteins; growth hormone (Abdel-Meguid et al., PNAS-USA 94: 6434 (1997) and Vos et al., Science 255: 305-312 (1992)), granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor (Diederichs et al., Science 255: 1779-1782 (1991), interferon-p (Senda et al., EMBO J. 11: 3193-3201 (1992)), interfeubra-f (Worksy Science 255: 1673-1677 (1992)) and interfeubra-f (Powers et al., Science 255: 1673-1677 (1992)) and Smith et al., J. Mol. Biol. 224: 899-904 (1992)). Structural similarity among these growth factors occurs despite the absence of similarity in their armino acid sequences.

[0060] Presently, the structural information was correlation of G-CSF biochemistry, and this can be summarized as follows (with sequence position 1 being at the N-terminus):

Sequence Position	Description of Structure	Analysis
1-10	Extended chain	Deletion causes no loss of biological activity
Cys 18	Partially buried	Reactive with DTNB and ThimersososI but not with iodo-acetate
34	Alternative splice site	Insertion reduces biological activity
20-47 (inclusive)	Helix A, first disulfide and portion of AB helix	Predicted receptor binding region based on neutralizing antibody data
20, 23, 24	Helix A	Single alanine mutation of residue(s) reduces biological activity. Predicted receptor binding (Site B).
165-175 (inclusive)	Carboxy terminus	Deletion reduces biological activity

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[0061] This biochemical information, having been gleaned from antibody binding studies, see Layton et al., Biochemistry 255: 28815-28823 (1991), was superimposed on the three-dimensional structure in order to design G-CSF analoos. The design, preparation, and testing of these G-CSF analogs is described in Example 1 below.

5 EXAMPLE 1

[0062] This Example describes the preparation of crystalline G-CSF, the visualization of the three dimensional structure of recombinant human G-CSF via computer-generated image, the preparation of analogs, using site-directed mutagenesis or nucleic acid amplification methods, the biological assays and HPLC analysis used to analyze the G-CSF analogs, and the resulting determination of overall structure/function relationships. All cited publications are herein incorporated by reference.

A. Use of Automated Crystallization

[0063] The need for a three-dimensional structure of recombinant human granulocyte colony stimulating factor (hu-G-CSF), and the availability of large quantities of the puritied protein, led to methods of crystal growth by incomplete factorial sampling and seeding. Starting with the implementation of incomplete factorial crystallization described by Jancarik and Kim J. Appl. Crystallogr. 22: 409 (1991) solution conditions that yeleded oil droplets and biretringence aggregates were ascertained. Also, software and hardware of an automated pipetting system were modified to produce some 400 different crystallization conditions per day. Weber, J. Appl. Crystallogr. 20: 366-373 (1987). This procedure led to a crystallization oslotion which produced rhu-G-CSF crystals.

[0064] The size, reproducibility and quality of the crystals was improved by a seeding method in which the number of "nucleation initiating units" was estimated by serial dilution of a seeding solution. These methods yielded reproducible growth of 2.0 mm r-hu-G-CSF crystals. The space group of these crystals is P2₁2₁2₁ with cell dimensions of a=90 as Å b=110 Å and c=49 Å, and they diffract to a resolution of 2.0 Å.

1. Overall Methodology

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10065] To search for the crystallizing conditions of a new protein, Carter and Carter, J. Biol. Chem. <u>254</u>: 12219 12223 (1979) proposed the incomplete factorial method. They suggested that a sampling of a large number of randomly selected, but generally probable, crystallizing conditions may lead to a successful combination of reagents that produce protein crystallization. This idea was implemented by Jancarik and Kim, J. Appl. Crystallogic, <u>22</u>: 409(1991), who described 32 solutions for the initial crystallization trials which cover a range of pH, salts and precipiants. Here we describe an extension of their implementation to an expanded set of 70 solutions. To minimize the human effort and error of solution preparation, the method has been programmed for an automatic pigetting machine.

[0066] Following Weber's method of successive automated grid searching (SAGS), J.Cryst. Growth 90: 318-324(1988), the robotic system was used to generate a series of solutions which continually refined the crystallization conditions of temperature, p.H. salts and precipitant. Once a solution that could reproducibly grow crystals was determined, a seeding technique which greatly improved the quality of the crystals was developed. When these methods were combined, hundreds of diffraction quality crystals (crystals diffracting to at least about 2.5 Angstroms, preferably having at least portions diffracting to below 2 Angstroms, and more preferably, approximately 1 Angstrom) were produced in a few days.

[0067] Generally, the method for crystallization, which may be used with any protein one desires to crystallize, comprises the steps of:

(a) combining aqueous aliquots of the desired protein with either (i) aliquots of a salt solution, each aliquot having a different concentration of salt; or (ii) aliquots of a precipitant solution, each aliquot having a different concentration of precipitant, optionally wherein each combined aliquot is combined in the presence of a range of pH;

(b) observing said combined aliquots for precrystalline formations, and selecting said salt or precipitant combination and said pH which is efficacious in producing precrystalline forms, or, if no precrystalline forms are so produced, increasing the protein starting concentration of said aqueous aliquots of protein;

(c) after said sait or said precipitant concentration is selected, repeating step (a) with said previously unselected solution in the presence of said selected concentration; and

(d) repeating step (b) and step (a) until a crystal of desired quality is obtained.

[0068] The above method may optionally be automated, which provides vast savings in time and labor. Preferred protein starting concentrations are between 10mg/ml and 20mg/ml, however this starting concentration will vary with the protein (the C-CSF below was analyzed using 33mg/ml). A preferred range of salt solution to begin analysis with is

(NaCl) of 0.2.5M. A preferred precipitant is polyethylene glycol 8000, however, other precipitants include organic solvents (such as ethanol), polyethylene glycol molecules having a molecular weight in the range of 500-20,000, and other precipitants known to those skilled in the art. The preferred pH range is pH 4.5, 5.0, 5.5, 6.0, 8.5, 7.0, 7.8, 8.0, 8.5, and 9.0. Precrystallization forms include oils, birefringement precipitants, small crystals (< approximately 0.5 mm), medium crystals (approximately 0.5 to 5.5 mm) and large crystals (< approximately 0.5 mm). The preferred time for walting to see a crystalline structure is 48 hours, although weekly observation is also preferred, and generally, after about one month, a different protein concentration is increased). Automation is preferred, using the Acculters system as modified. The preferred automation parameters are described below.

[0069] Generally, protein with a concentration between 10 mg/ml and 20 mg/ml was combined with a range of NaCl solutions from 0-2.5 M, and each such combination was performed (separately) in the presence of the above range of concentrations. Once a precryastilization structure is observed, that satil concentration and pl range are optimized in a separate experiment, until the desired crystal quality is achieved. Next, the precipitant concentration, in the presence of varying levels of ph is also optimized. When both are optimized, the optimal conditions are performed at once to achieve the desired result (this is diagrammed in FIGURE 6).

a. Implementation of an automated pipetting system

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[0070] Drops and reservoir solutions were prepared by an Accullex pipetting system (ICN Pharmaceuticals, Costa Mesa, CA) which is controlled by a personal computer that sends ASCII codes through a standard serial interface. The pipetter samples six different solutions by means of a rotating valve and pipettes these solutions onto a plate whose translation in a xy coordinate system can be controlled. The vertical component of the system manipulates a syringe that is capable both of discensing and retrieving liquid.

[0071] The software provided with the Accullex was based on the SAGS method as proposed by Cox and Weber, JAAppl. Crystallogr. <u>20</u>: 366-373 (1987). This method involves the systematic variation of two major crystallization parameters, pH and precipitant concentration, with provision to vary two others. While building on these concepts, the software used here provided greater flexibility in the design and implementation of the crystallization solutions used in the automated grid searching strategy. As a result of this flexibility the present software also created a larger number of different solutions. This is essential for the implementation of the incomplete factorial method as described in that section below.

© [0072] To improve the speed and design of the automated grid searching strategy, the Accultex pipeting system required software and hardware modifications. The hardware changes allowed the use of two different micro-tier trays, one used for harding drop and one used for sitting drop experiments, and a Plexiglas tray which held 24 additional buffer, salt and precipitant solutions. These additional solutions expanded the grid of crystallizing conditions that could be surveyed.

35 [0073] To utilize the hardware modifications, the pipetting software was written in two subroutines cone subroutine allows the crystallographer to design a matrix of crystallization solutions based on the concentrations of their components and the second subroutine to translate these concentrations into the computer code which pipettes the proper volumes of the solutions into the crystallization trays. The concentration matrices can be generated by either of two programs. The first program (MRF, available from Ampen, Inc., Thousand Oaks, CA) refers to a list of stock oution concentration. The second method, which is preferred, incorporates a spread sheet program (Lotus) which can be used to make more sophisticated gradients of precipitants or pH. The concentration matrix created by either program is interpreted by the control program (SUX, a modification of the program found in the Accuflex pipetter originally and available from Ampen, Inc., Thousand Oaks, CA) and the wells are filled accordingly.

b. Implementation of the Incomplete Factorial Method

[0074] The convenience of the modified pipetting system for preparing diverse solutions improved the implementation of an expanded incomplete factorial method. The development of a new set of crystallization solutions having "ranodom" components was generated using the program INFAC, Carter et al., J.Cryst. Growth <u>90</u>: 60-73(1988) which
produced a list containing 96 random combinations of one factor from three variables. Combinations of calcium and
phosphate which immediately precipitated were eliminated, leaving 70 distinct combinations of precipitants, salts and
buffers. These combinations were prepared using the automated pipetter and incubated for 1 week. The mixtures were
inspected and solutions which formed precipitants were prepared again with lower concentrations of their components.

This was repeated until all wells were clear of precipitant.

c. Crystallization of r-hu-G-CSF

[0075] Several different crystallization strategies were used to find a solution which produced x-ray quality crystals. These strategies included the use of the incomplete factorial method, refinement of the crystallization conditions using successive automated grid searches (SAGS), implementation of a seeding technique and development of a crystal production procedure which yielded hundreds of quality crystals overright. Unless otherwise noted the screening and production of r-hu-G-CSF crystals utilized the hanging drop vapor diffusion method. Alinisen et al., Physical principles of protein crystallization. In: Eisenberg (ed.), Advances in Protein Chemistry 41: 1-33 (1991).

[0076] The initial screening for crystallization conditions of r-hu-G-CSF used the Jancarik and Kim, J.Appl. Crystallogr. 24: 409(1931) incomplete factorial method which resulted in several solutions that produced "precrystallization" results. These results included birefringent precipitants, oils and very small crystals (<.05 mm). These precrystallizations solutions then served as the starting points for systematic screening.

10077] The screening process required the development of crystalization matrices. These matrices corresponded to the concentration of the components in the crystallization solutions and were created using the IBM-PC based spread sheet Lotus** and implemented with the modified Accufiex pipetting system. The strategy in designing the matrices was to vary one crystallization condition (such as salt concentration) while holding the other conditions such as pH, and precipitant concentration constant. At the start of screening, the concentration range of the varied condition was large but the concentration was successively refined until all wells in the micro-tier tray produced the same crystallization result. These results were scored as follows: crystals, briefingement precipitate, granular precipitate, of diroplets and amorphous mass. If the concentration of a crystallization parameter did not produce at least a precipitant, the concentration of that parameter was increased until a precipitant formed. After each tray was produced, it was left undisturbed for at least two days and then inspected for crystal growth. After this initial screening, the trays were then inspected on a weekly basis.

[0078] From this screening process, two independent solutions with the same pH and precipitant but differing in salts (MpC), USQ) were deterited which produced small (0.1 x 0.0 \$ x 0.0 \$ mm) crystals. Based on these results, a new series of concentration matrices were produced which varied MgCl with respect to LiSO₄ while keeping the other crystalization prarenteers constant. This series of experiments resulted in identification of a solution which produced diffraction quality crystals (> approximately 0.5 mm) in about three weeks. To find this crystalization grown solution (100 mM Mes pH 5.8, 380 mM MgCl₂, 220 mM LiSO4 and 8% PEG 8k) approximately 8,000 conditions had been screened which consumed about 300 mg of protein.

[0079] The size of the crystals depended on the number of crystals forming per drop. Typically 3 to 5 crystals would be formed with average size of $(1.0 \times 0.7 \times 0.7 \times 0.7 \text{ mm})$. Two morphologies which had an identical space group $(P_2, 2, 2_1)$ and unit cell dimensions a =90.2, b=110.2, c=49.5 were obtained depending on whether or not seeding (see below) was implemented. Without seeding, the r-hu-G-OSF crystals had one long flat surface and rounded edges.

[0080] When seeding was employed, crystals with sharp faces were observed in the drop within 4 to 6 hours (0.05 by 0.05 by 0.05 mm). Within 24 hours, crystals had grown to (0.7 by 0.7 by 0.7 mm) and continued to grow beyond 2 mm depending on the number of crystals forming in the drop.

d. Seeding and determination of nucleation initiation sites.

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[0081] The presently provided method for seeding crystals establishes the number of nucleation initiation units in each individual well used (here, after the optimum conditions for growing crystals had been determined). The method here is advantageous in that the number of 'seeds' affects the quality of the crystals, and this in turn affects the degree of resolution. The present seeding here also provides advantages in that with seeding. G-CSF crystal grows in a period of about 3 days, whereas without seeding, the growth takes approximately three weeks.

[0882] In one series of production growth (see methods), showers of small but well defined crystals were produced overnight (<0.01 x 0.01 x 0.01 mm). Crystallization conditions were followed as described above except that a piece its pemployed in previously had been reused. Presumably, the crystal showering effect was caused by small nucleation units which had formed in the used tip and which provided sites of nucleation for the crystals. Addition of a small amount (0.5 ui) of the drops containing the crystal showers to a new drop under standard production growth conditions resulted in a shower of crystals overnight. This method was used to produce several trays of drops containing crystal showers which we termed "seed stock".

[0083] The number of nucleation initiation units (NIU) contained within the "seed stock" drops was estimated to attempt to improve the reproducibility and quality of the r-hu-GCSF crystals. To determine the number of NIU in the "seed stock", an aliquot of the drop was serially diluted along a 96 well microtiter plate. The microtiter plate was prepared by adding 50 ul of a solution containing equal volumes of r-hu-G-CSF (33 mg/ml) and the crystal growth solution (described above) in each well. An aliquot (3 ul) of one of the "seed stock" drops was transferred to the first well of the microtiter plate. The solution in the well was mixed and 3 ul was then transferred to the next well along the row of the

microtiter plate. Each row of the microtiter plate was similarly prepared and the tray was sealed with plastic tape. Overnight, small crystals formed in the bottom of the wells of the microtiter plate and the number of crystals in the wells were correlated to the dilution of the original "seed stock". To produce large single crystals, the "seed stock" drop was appropriately diluted into tresh COS and then an aliquot of this solution containing the NIU was transferred to a drop

[0084] Once crystallization conditions had been optimized, crystals were grown in a production method in which 3 ml each of CGS and r-hu-G-CSF (33 mg/ml) were mixed to create 5 trays (each having 24 wells). This method included the production of the refrieed crystallization solution in liter quantities, mixing this solution with protein and placing the protein/crystallization solution in either hanging drop or sitting drop trays. This process typically yielded 100 to 300 quality crystals (-0.5 mm) in about 5 days.

e. Experimental Methods

Materials

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[0085] Crystallographic information was obtained starting with r-hu-met-G-CSF with the arrino acid sequence as provided in FIGURE 1 with a specific activity of 1.0 +/- 0.6 x 10⁸U/mg (as measured by cell mitogenesis assay in a 10 mM acelate buffer at pH 4.0 (in Water for Injection) at a concentration of approximately 3 mg/ml solution was concentrated with an Amicon concentrator at 75 psi using a YM10 filter. The solution was typically concentrated 10 fold at 4°C and stored for several months.

Initial Screening

[0086] Crystals suitable for X-ray analysis were obtained by vapor-diffusion equilibrium using hanging drops. For preliminary screening, 7 ut of the protein solution at 33 mg/ml (as prepared above) was mixed with an equal volume five well solution, placed on siliconized glass plates and suspended over the well solution utilizing Linbro tissue culture plates (Flow Laboratories, McLean, Va). All of the pipetting was performed with the Accullex pipetter, however, trays were removed from the automated pipetter after the well solutions had been created and thoroughly mixed for the solutions to the siliconized cover slips. The cover slips were then inverted and sealed over 1 ml of the well solutions with silicon prosess.

The components of the automated crystallization system are as follows. A PC-DOS computer system was used to design a matrix of crystallization solutions based on the concentration of their components. These matrices were produced with either MRF of the Lotus spread sheet (described above). The final product of these programs is a data file. This file contains the information required by the SUX program to pipette the appropriate volume of the stock solutions to obtain the concentrations described in the matrices. The SUX program information was passed through a serial I/O port and used to dictate to the Accuflex pipetting system the position of the valve relative to the stock solutions, the amount of solution to be retrieved, and then pipetted into the wells of the microtiter plates and the X-Y position of each well (the column/row of each well). Addition information was transmitted to the pipetter which included the Z position (height) of the syringe during filling as well as the position of a drain where the system pauses to purge the syringe between fillings of different solutions. The 24 well microtiter plate (either Linbro or Cryschem) and cover slip holder was placed on a plate which was moved in the X-Y plane. Movement of the plate allowed the pipetter to position the syringe to pipette into the wells. It also positioned the coverslips and vials and extract solutions from these sources. Prior the pipetting, the Linbro microtiter plates had a thin film of grease applied around the edges of the wells. After the crystallization solutions were prepared in the wells and before they were transferred to the cover slips, the microtiter plate was removed from the pipetting system, and solutions were allowed to mix on a table top shaker for ten minutes. After mixing, the well solution was either transferred to the cover slips (in the case of the hanging drop protocol) or transferred to the middle post in the well (in the case of the sitting drop protocol). Protein was extracted from a vial and added to the coverslip drop containing the well solution (or to the post). Plastic tape was applied to the top of the Cryschem plate to seal the wells.

Production Growth

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[0088] Once conditions for crystallization had been optimized, crystal growth was performed utilizing a "production" method. The crystallization solution which contained 100 mM Mes pH 5.8, 380 mM MgCl2, 220 mM LISO4, and 8% PEG 8K was made in 1 liter quantities. Utilizing an Eppindorf syringe pipetter, 1 m aliquots of this solution were pipetted into each of the wells of the Linbro plate. A solution containing 50% of this solution and 50% G-CSF (33 mg/ml) was mixed and pipetted onto the siliconized cover silps. Typical volumes of these drops were between 50 and 100 ut and because of the large size of these drops, orget care was taken in flipping the coversilps and suspending the drops over

the wells.

Data Collection

[0089] The structure has been refined with X-PLOR (Bruniger, X-PLOR version 3.0, A system for crystallography and MMR, Yale University, New Haven CT) against 2.2Å data collected on an R-AXIS (Molecular Structure, Corp. Houston, TX) imaging plate detector.

f. Observations

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[0090] As an effective recombinant human therapeutic, r-hu-G-CSF has been produced in large quantities and gram levels have been made available for structural analysis. The crystallization methods provided herein are likely of find other applications as other proteins of interest become available. This method can be applied to any crystallographic project which has large quantities of protein (approximately >200 mg). As one skilled in the art will recognize, to the present materials and methods may be modified and equivalent materials and methods may be available for crystallization of other proteins.

B. Computer Program For Visualizing The Three Dimensional Structure of G-CSF

0 [0991] Although diagrams, such as those in the Figures herein, are useful for visualizing the three dimensional structure of G-CSF, a computer program which allows for stereoscopic viewing of the molecule is contemplated as preferred. This stereoscopic viewing, or virtual reality' as those in the art sometimes refer to it, allows one to visualize the structure in its three dimensional form from every angle in a wide range of resolution, from macromolecular structure down to the atomic level. The computer programs contemplated herein also allow one to change perspective of the viewing angle of the molecule, for example by rotating the molecule. The contemplated programs also respond to changes so that one may, for example, delete, add, or substitute one or more images of atoms, including entire amino acid residues, or add chemical moleties to existing or substituted groups, and visualize the change in structured.

[0092] Other computer based systems may be used; the elements being: (a) a means for entering information, such as orthogonal coordinates or other numerically assigned coordinates of the three dimensional structure of G-CSF; (b) a means for expressing such coordinates, such as visual means so that one may view the three dimensional structure and correlate such three dimensional structure with the composition of the G-CSF molecule, such as the amino acid composition; (c) optionally, means for entering information which alters the composition of the G-CSF molecule expressed, so that the image of such three dimensional structure displays the altered composition.

[0093] The coordinates for the preferred computer program used are presented in FIGURE 5. The preferred computer program is Insight II, version 4, available from Biosym in San Diego, CA. For the raw crystallographic structure, the observed intensities of the diffraction data (T=obs*) and the orthogonal coordinates are also deposited in the Protein Data Bank, Chemistry Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York 19723, USA and these are herein incorporated by reference.

[0094] Once the coordinates are entered into the Insight II program, one can easily display the three dimensional G-C-SF molecule representation on a computer screen. The preferred computer system for display is Silicon Graphics 320 VGX (San Diego, CA). For stereoscopic viewing, one may wear eyewear (Crystal Eyes, Silicon Graphics) which allows one to visualize the G-C-SF molecule in three dimensions stereoscopically, so one may turn the molecule and envision moleculer design.

[0095] Thus, the present invention provides a method of designing or preparing a G-CSF analog with the aid of a computer comprising:

(a) providing said computer with the means for displaying the three dimensional structure of a G-CSF molecule, including displaying the composition of moieties of said G-CSF molecule, preferably displaying the three dimensional location of each amino acid, and more preferably displaying the three dimensional location of each amino acid, and more preferably displaying the three dimensional location of each atom of a G-CSF molecule:

(b) viewing said display:

(c) selecting a site on said display for atteration in the composition of said molecule or the location of a moiety; and(d) preparing a G-CSF analog with such alteration.

[0096] The alteration may be selected based on the desired structural characteristics of the end-product G-CSF analog, and considerations for such design are described in more detail below. Such considerations include the location and compositions of hydrophobic amino acid residues, particularly residues internal to the helical structures of a G-CSF molecule which residues, when altered, after the overall structure of the internal core of the molecule and may prevent

receptor binding; the location and compositions of external loop structures, alteration of which may not affect the overall structure of the G-CSF molecule.

[0097] FIGURES 2-4 illustrate the overall three dimensional conformation in different ways. The topological diaoram, the ribbon diagram, and the barrel diagram all illustrate aspects of the conformation of G-CSF.

[0098] FIGURE 2 illustrates a comparison between G-CSF and other molecules. There is a similarity of architecture, although these growth factors differ in the local conformations of their loops and bundle geometrics. The up-up-down-down topology with two long crossover connections is conserved, however, among all six of these molecules, despite the dissimilarity in amino acid sequence.

[0099] FIGURE 3 illustrates in more detail the secondary structure of recombinant human G-CSF. This ribbon dia-

[0100] FIGURE 4 illustrates in a different way the conformation of recombinant human G-CSF. This "barref" diagram illustrates the overall architecture of recombinant human G-CSF.

C. Preparation of Analogs Using M13 Mutagenesis

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[0101] This example relates to the preparation of G-CSF analogs using site directed mutagenesis techniques involving the single stranded bacteriophage M13, according to methods published in PCT Application No. WO 85/0817 (Souza et al., published February 28, 1985, herein incorporated by reference). This method essentially involves using a single-stranded nucleic acid template of the non-mutagenized sequence, and binding to it a smaller oligonucleotide containing the desired change in the sequence. Hybridization conditions allow for non-identical sequences to hybridize and the remaining sequence is filled in to be identical to the original template. What results is a double stranded molecule, with one of the wo strands containing the desired change. This mutagenized single strand is separated, and used listed as a template for its complementary strand. This creates a double stranded molecule with the desired change.

[0102] The original G-CSF nucleic acid sequence used is presented in FIGURE 1, and the oligonucleotides conze taining the mutagenized nucleic acid(s) are presented in Table 2. Abbreviations used herein for amino acid residues and nucleotides are conventional, <u>see</u> Stryer, Biochemistry, 3d Ed., W.H. Freeman and Company, N.Y., N.Y. 1988, inside back cover.

[0103] The original G-CSF nucleic acid sequence was first placed into vector M13mp21. The DNA from single stranded phage M13mp21 containing the original G-CSF sequence was then isolated, and resuspended in water. For each reaction, 200 ng of this DNA was mixed with a 1.5 pmole of phosphorylated disponuteletide (Table 2) and suspend d in 0.1M Tife, 0.01M MgCl₂, 0.005M DTT, 0.1mM ATP, pH 8.0. The DNAs were annealed by heating to 65°C and slowly cooling to room temperature.

[0104] Once cooled, 0.5mM of each ATP, dATP, dCTP, dGTP, TTP, 1 unit of T4 DNA ligase and 1 unit of Klenow fragment of E. coil polymerase 1 were added to the 1 unit of annealed DNA in 0.1M Tris, 0.025M NaCl, 0.01M MgCl₂, 0.01M 57 DTT, pH 7.5.

[0165] The now double stranded, closed circular DNA was used to transfect <u>E, coli</u> without further purification. Plaques were screened by litting the plaques with nitrocellulose filters, and then hybridizing the filters with single stranded DNA end-labeled with P⁵² for 1 hour at 55-60°C. After hybridization, the filters were washed at 0-3°C below the melt temperature of the oligo (2°C for A-T, 4°C for G-C) which selectively left autoradiography signals corresponding to plaques with phage containing the mutated sequence. Positive dones were confirmed by sequencing.

[0106] Set forth below are the oligonucleotides used for each G-CSF analog prepared via the M13 mutagenesis method. The nomenclature indicates the residue and the position of the original armin caid (e.g., Lysine at position 17), and the residue and position of the substituted amino acid (e.g., arginine 17). A substitution involving more than one residue is indicated via superscript notation, with commas between the noted positions or a semicolon indicating different residues. Deletions with no substitutions are so noted. The oligonucleotide sequences used for M13-based mutagenesis are next indicated; these oligonucleotides were manufactured synthetically, although the method of preparation in ort critical, any nucleic acid synthesis method and/or equipment may be used. The length of the oligio is also indicated. As indicated above, these oligons were allowed to contact the single stranded phage vector, and then single nudeotides were added to complete the G-CSF analon nucleic acid sequences.

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G-CSF ANALOGS	SEQUENCES (5'-> 3')	Length (nucleotide)	Seq. ID
Lys17->Arg17	CTT TCT GCT GCG TTG TCT GGA ACA	24	e
Lys24->Arg24	ACA GGT TCG TCG TAT CCA GGG TG	23	-
Lys35->Arg35	CAC TGC AAG AAC GTC TGT GCG CT	23	5
Lys41->Arg41	CGC TAC TTA CCG TCT GTG CCA TC	23	9
Lys17,24,35-> Arg17,24,35	CTT TCT GCG TTG TCT GGA ACA ACA GGT TCG TCG TAT CCA GGG TG CAC TGC AAC AAC GTC TGT GCG CT	3 33 5	r & 6
Lys17, 24, 41-> Arg17, 24, 41	TCT GCT GCG TTG TCT GGA GGT TCG TCG TAT CCA GGG TAC TTA CCG TCT GTC CCA	24 23 23	10 11
Lys17, 35, 41->	TCT GCT GCG TTG TCT GGA	24	13
Arg17, 35, 41	CAC TGC AAG AAC GTC TGT GCG CT CGC TAC TTA CCG TCT GTG CCA TC	23	14 15
Lys24, 35, 41->	GGT TCG TCG TAT CCA GGG	23	16
Arg24, 33, 44	TAC TTA CCG TCT GTG CCA	នន	18

	Table 2 (con't)		
G-CSF ANALOGS	SEQUENCES (5'-> 3')	Length (nucleotide)	Seq. ID
Lys17,24,35,41-> Arg17,24,35,41	CTT TCT GCT GCG TTG TCT GGA ACA . ACA GGT TCG TCG TAT CCA GGG TG CAC TGC AAG AAC GTC TGT GCG CT CGC TAC TTA CCG TCT GTG CCA TC	24 23 23 23	19 20 21 22
Cys18->Ala18 Gln68->Glu68 Cys37,43-> Set37,43	TCT GCT GAA AGC TCT GGA ACA GG CTT GTC CAT CTG AAG CTC TTC AG GAA AAA CTG TCC GCT ACT TAC AAA CTG TCC CAT CCG G	23 23 37	23 24 25
Gln ²⁶ ->Ala ²⁶ Gln ¹⁷⁴ ->Ala ¹⁷⁴	TTC GTA AAA TCG CGG GTG ACG G TCA TCT GGC TGC GCC GTA ATA G	22 22	26 27
Arg ¹⁷⁰ ->Ala ¹⁷⁰ Arg ¹⁶⁷ ->Ala ¹⁶⁷	CCG TGT TCT GGC TCA TCT GGC T GAA GTA TCT TAC GCT GTT CTG CGT	22 24	28
Deletion 167 Lvs41->Ala41	GAA GTA TCT TAC TAA GTT CTG CGT C	25	30
-,- His ⁴⁴ ->Lys ⁴⁴ Glu ⁴⁷ ->Ala ⁴⁷	CAA ACT GTG CAA GCC GGA AGA G	22	32

able 2 (con't

G-CSF_ANALOGS	SEQUENCES (5'->, 3').	Length (nucleotide)	Seq. ID
Arg ²³ ->Ala ²³	GGA ACA GGT TGC TAA AAT CCA GG	23	34
Lys24->Ala24	GAA CAG GTT CGT GCG ATC CAG GGT G	25	35
Glu20->Ala20	GAA ATG TCT GGC ACA GGT TCG T	22	36
Asp28->Ala28	TCC AGG GTG CCG GTG CTG C	19	37
Met127->Glu127	AAG AGC TCG GTG AGG CAC CAG CT	23	38
Met ¹³⁸ ->Glu ¹³⁸	CTC AAG GTG CTG AGC CGG CAT TC	23	39
Met127->Leu127	GAG CTC GGT CTG GCA CCA GC	20	40
Met138->Leu138	TCA AGG TGC TCT GCC GGC ATT	21	41
Ser ¹³ ->Ala ¹³	TCT GCC GCA AGC CTT TCT GCT GA	23	42
Lys17->Ala17	CTT TCT GCT GGC ATG TCT GGA ACA	24	43
Gln121->Ala121	CTA TTT GGC AAG CGA TGG AAG AGC	24	44
Glu124->Ala124	CAG ATG GAA GCG CTC GGT ATG	21	45

Table 2 (con't)

G-CSF ANALOGS	SEQUENCES (5'-> 3')	Length (nucleotide)	Seq. ID
Met 127, 138-> Leu127, 138	GAG CTC GGT CTG GCA CCA GC TCA AGG TGC TCT GCC GGC ATT	20	46
**Glu ²⁰ ->Ala ²⁰ ; Ser ¹³ ->Gly ¹³	GAA ATG TCT GGC ACA GGT TCG T	22	48
** This analog c	** This analog came about during the preparation of G-CSF analog Glu 20 ->Ala 20 . As several clones were being sequenced to identify the Glu 20 ->Ala 20 analog, the Glu 20 ->Ala 20 ;	G-CSF analog Glu ²⁰ ->Ala ²⁰ la ²⁰ analog, the Glu ²⁰ ->Al	. As several

This double mutant was the result of an in vitro Klenow Ser¹³->Gly¹³ analog was identified. DNA polymerase reaction mistake.

D. Preparation of G-CSF Analogs Using DNA Amplification

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[0107] This example relates to methods for producing G-CSF analogs using a DNA amplification technique. Essentially, DNA encoding each analog was amplified in two separate pieces, combined, and then the total sequence itselfs amplified. Depending upon where the desired change in the original G-CSF DNA was to be made, internal primers were used to incorporate the change, and generate the how separate amplified pieces. For example, for amplification of the S end of the desired analog DNA, a 5' flanking primer (complementary to a sequence of the plasmid upstream from the G-CSF original DNA but incorporating the desired change, was used for priming the other end. The resulting amplified region stretched from the 5' flanking primer through the internal primer. The same was done for the 3' terminus, using a 3' flanking primer (complementary to a sequence of the plasmid downstream from the G-CSF original DNA) and an internal primer complementary to the region of the internal primer were amplified, the two "halves" (which may or may not be equal in size, depending on the location of the internal primer were used to amplify the entire sequence containing the desired change.

[0163] If more than one change is desired, the above process may be modified to incorporate the change into the internal primer, or the process may be repeated using a different internal primer. Alternatively, the gene amplification process may be used with other methods for creating changes in nucleic acid sequence, such as the phage based mutagenesis technique as described above. Examples of process for preparing analogs with more than one change are described below.

[0109] To create the G-CSF analogs described below, the template DNA used was the sequence as in F/GURE1 plus certain flanking regions (from a plasmid domaining the G-CSF coding region). These flanking regions were used as the 5 and 3° flanking primers and are set forth below. The amplification reactions were performed in 40 ul volumes containing 10 mM Tris-HCI, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 50 mM KCl₁, 0.1 mg/ml gelatin, pH 8.3 at 20°C. The 40 ul reactions also contained 0.1 mM of each of thirt? 10 primed or each primer, and 1 ng of template DNA. Each amplification were pereated for 15 cycles. Each cycle consisted of 0.5 minutes at 94°C, 0.5 minutes at 50°C, and 0.75 minutes at 72°C. Flanking primers were 20 nucleotides in length and internal primers were 20 to 25 nucleotides in length. This resulted in multiple copies of double stranded DNA encoding either the front portion or the back portion of the desired G-CSF analog.

[0110] For combining the two "halves," one fortieth of each of the two reactions was combined in a third DNA ampliof fication reaction. The two portions were allowed to anneal at the internal primer location, as their ends bearing the mutation were complementary, and following a cycle of polymerization, give rise to a full length DNA sequence. Once so annealed, the whole analog was amplified using the 5' and 3' flanking primers. This amplification process was repeated for 15 cycles as described above.

[0111] The completed, amplified analog DNA sequence was cleaved with Xbal and Xhol restriction endonuclease to produce cohesive ends for insertion into a vector. The cleaved DNA was placed that patch, and that vector was used to transform £_cob_i Transformants were challenged with kanamycin at 50 ug/ml and incubated at 30°C. Production of G-CSF analog protein was confirmed by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis of a whole cell lysate. The presence of the desired mutation was confirmed by DNA sequence analysis of plasmid purified from the production isolate. Cultures were then grown, and cells were harvested, and the G-CSF analogs were purified as set forth below.

[0112] Set forth below in Table 3 are the specific primers used for each analog made using gene amplification.

Table 3

Analog Seq. ID	Internal Primer(5'->3')	
His ⁴⁴ ->Ala ⁴⁴	5'primer-TTCCGGAGCGCACAGTTTG	4
	3'primer-CAAACTGTGGGCTCCGGAAGAGC	50
Thr ¹¹⁷ ->Ala ¹¹⁷	5'primer-ATGCCAAATTGCAGTAGCAAAG	5
	3'primer-CTTTGCTACTGCAATTTGGCAACA	5
Asp ¹¹⁰ ->Ala ¹¹⁰	5'primer-ATCAGCTACTGCTAGCTGCAGA	5
	3'primer-TCTGCAGCTAGCAGTAGCTGACT	54
Gin ²¹ ->Ala ²¹	5'primer-TTACGAACCGCTTCCAGACATT	55
	3 primer-AATGTCTGGAAGCGGTTCGTAAAAT	5

Table 3 (continued)

Analog Seq. ID	Internal Primer(5'->3')	1
Asp ¹¹³ ->Ala ¹¹³	5'primer-GTAGCAAATGCAGCTACATCTA	57
	3'primer-TAGATGTAGCTGCATTTGCTACTAC	58
His ⁵³ ->Ala ⁵³	5'primer-CCAAGAGAAGCACCCAGCAG	59
	3'primer-CTGCTGGGTGCTTCTCTTGGGA	60
For each analog, the	ne following 5' flanking primer was used:	
	5'-CACTGGCGGTGATAATGAGC	61
For each analog, the	ne following 3' flanking primer was used:	·
	3'-GGTCATTACGGACCGGATC	62

1. Construction of Double Mutation

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[0113] To make G-CSF analog Gin^{12,21}->Glu^{12,21}, we separate DNA amplifications were conducted to create the two DNA mutations. The template DNA used was the sequence as in FIGURE 1 plus certain flanking regions (from a plasmid containing the G-CSF coding region). The precise sequences are listed below. Each of the two DNA amplification reactions were carried out using a Perkin Elmer/Cetus DNA Thermal Cycler. The 40 ut reaction mix consisted of 1X PCR Buffer (Cetus), D. 2 mM each of the 4 QXTPs (Cetus), 50 pmoles of each primer oligonuclecticity of G-CSF emplate DNA (on a plasmid vector), and 1 unit of Taq polymerase (Cetus). The amplification process was carried out for 30 cycles. Each cycle consisted of 11milute at 94°C, 2 minutes at 50°C, and 3 minutes at 72°C.

[0114] DNA amplification "A" used the oligonucleotides: 5' CCACTGGCGGTGATACTGAGC 3' (Sec. ID 63) and

5' AGCAGAAAGCTTTCCGGCAGAGAAGAAGCAGGA 3' (Seq. ID 64)

[0115] DNA amplification "B" used the oligonucleotides:

5' GCCGCAAAGCTTTCTGCTGAAATGTCTGGAAGAGTTCGTAAAATCCAGGGTGA 3' (Seq. ID 65) and 5' CTGGAATGCAGAAGCAATGCCGGCATAGCACCTTCAGTCGGTTGCAGAGCTGGTGCCA 3' (Seq. ID 66)

[0116] From the 109 base pair double stranded DNA product obtained after DNA amplification "A", a 64 base pair Xbal to HindIIII DNA fragment was cut and isolated that contained the DNA mutation Gln¹²->Glu¹². From the 509 base pair double stranded DNA product obtained after DNA amplification "B", a 197 base pair HindIII to Bsml DNA fragment was cut and isolated that contained the DNA mutation Gln²¹->Glu²¹.

[0117] The "A" and "B" fragments were ligated together with a 4.8 kilo-base pair Xbal to Bsml DNA plasmid vector fragment. The ligation mix consisted of equal molar DNA restriction fragments, ligation buffer (25 mN Tirst-HCl pH 7.8, 10 mM MgC₂, 2 mN DTT, 0.5 mM rATP, and 100 ug/ml BSA) and 14 DNA ligase and was incubated overnight at 14°C. The ligated DNA was then transformed into E_coll FMS cells by electroporation using a Bio Rad Gene Pulsar apparatus (BioRad, Richmond, CA). A clone was isolated and the plasmid construct verified to contain the two mutations by DNA sequencing. This "intermediate" vector also contained a deletion of a 193 base pair BSml to Bsml DNA fragments obtained by cutting and isolating a 2 kilo-base pair SSt to Bamt ID NA fragment me intermediate vector, a 26 kbp Sst to EcoRl DNA fragment from the plasmid vector, and a 360 bp BamHI to EcoRl DNA fragment from the plasmid vector. The final construct was verified by DNA sequencing the G-CSF gene. Cultures were grown, and the cells were harvested, and the G-CSF angles were purified as set for the blow.

[0118] As indicated above, any combination of mutagenesis techniques may be used to generate a G-CSF analog nucleic acid (and expression product) having one or more than one alteration. The two examples above, using M13-based mutagenesis and gene amplification-based mutagenesis, are illustrative.

E. Expression of G-CSF Analog DNA

[0119] The G-CSF analog DNAs were then placed into a plasmid vector and used to transform <u>E. coli</u> strain FMS (ATCC#S3911). The present G-CSF analog DNAs contained on plasmids and in bacterial host cells are available from the American Type Culture Collection, Rockville, MD, and the accession designations are indicated below.

[0120] One liter cultures were grown in broth containing 10g tryptone, 5g yeast extract and 5g NaCl) at 30°C until reaching a density at A600 of 0.5, at which point they were rapidly heated to 42°C. The flasks were allowed to continue shaking at for three hours.

[0121] Other prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cells may also be used, such as other bacterial cells, strains or species, mammalian cells in culture (COS, CHO or other types) insect cells or multicellular organs or organisms, and a skilled practitioner will recognize the appropriate host. The present G-CSF analogs and related compositions may also be prepared synthetically, as, for example, by solid phase peptide synthesis methds, or other chemical manufacturing techniques. Other cloning and expression systems will be apparent to those skilled in the at.

F. Purification of G-CSF Analog Protein

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Cells were harvested by centrifugation (10,000 x G, 20 minutes, 4°C). The pellet (usually 5 grams) was resuspended in 30 ml of 1mM DTT and passed three times through a French press cell at 10,000 psi. The broken cell suspension was centrifuged at 10,000g for 30 minutes, the supernatant removed, and the pellet resuspended in 30-40 ml water. This was recentrifuged at 10,000 x G for 30 minutes, and this pellet was dissolved in 25 ml of 2% Sarkosyl and 50mM Tris at pH 8. Copper sulfate was added to a concentration of 40uM, and the mixture was allowed to stir for at least 15 hours at 15-25°C. The mixture was then centrifuged at 20,000 x G for 30 minutes. The resultant solubilized protein mixture was diluted four-fold with 13.3 mM Tris. pH 7.7, the Sarkosyl was removed, and the supernatant was then applied to a DEAE-cellulose (Whatman DE-52) column equilibrated in 20mM Tris, pH 7.7. After loading and washing the column with the same buffer, the analogs were eluted with 20mM Tris /NaCl (between 35mM to 100mM depending on the analog, as indicated below), pH 7.7. For most of the analogs, the eluent from the DEAE column was adjusted to a pH of 5.4, with 50% acetic acid and diluted as necessary (to obtain the proper conductivity) with 5mM sodium acetate pH 5.4. The solution was then loaded onto a CM-sepharose column equilibrated in 20 mM sodium acetate, pH 5.4. The column was then washed with 20mM NaAc, pH 5.4 until the absorbance at 280 nm was approximately zero. The G-CSF analog was then eluted with sodium acetate/NaCl in concentrations as described below in Table 4. The DEAE column eluents for those analogs not applied to the CM-sepharose column were dialyzed directly into 10mM NaAc, ph 4.0 buffer. The purified G-CSF analogs were then suitably isolated for in vitro analysis. The salt concentrations used for eluting the analogs varied, as noted above. Below, the salt concentrations for the DEAE cellulose column and for the CM-sepharose column are listed:

Table 4
Salt Concentrations

35	Analog	DEAE Cellulose	CM-Sepharose
30	Lys ¹⁷ ->Arg ¹⁷	35mM	37.5mM
	Lys24->Arg24	35mM	37.5mM
	Lys35->Arg35	35mM	37.5mM
40	Lys41->Arg41	35mM	37.5mM
	Lys17,24,35_	35mM	37.5mM
	>Arg17,24,35		
45	Lys17,35,41_	35mM	37.5mM
	>Arg17,35,41		

Table 4 Con't

5	Analog	DEAE Cellulose	CM-Sepharose
	Lys24, 35, 41_	35mM	37.5mM
	>Arg24,35,41		
10	Lys17,24,35,41	35mM	37.5mM
	->Arg17,24,35,41		
	Lys17,24,41_	35mM	37.5mM
	>Arg17,24,41		
15	Gln68->Glu68	60mM	37 - 5mM
•	Cys ³⁷ , 43->Ser ³⁷ , 43	40mM	37.5mM
	Gln26->Ala26	40mM	40mM
20	$Gln^{174} -> Ala^{174}$	40mM	4 0 mM
	Arg170->Ala170	40mM	40mM
	Arg167->Ala167	40mM	4 0 mM
25	Deletion 167*	N/A	N/A
	Lys ⁴¹ ->Ala ⁴¹	160mM	4 0 mM
	His44->Lys44 .	40mM	60mM
30	Glu ⁴⁷ ->Ala ⁴⁷	40mM	4 0 mM
30	Arg23->Ala23	40mM	4 OmM
	Lys ²⁴ ->Ala ²⁴	120mM	4 0mM
	Glu ²⁰ ->Ala ²⁰	40mM	60mM
35	$Asp^{28}->Ala^{28}$	4 0 mM	Mm08
	$Met^{127}->Glu^{127}$	Mm08	4 0mM
	Met138->Glu138	80mM	4 OmM
40	Met127->Leu127	40 mM	4 0mM
	Met138->Leu138	40mM	4 0mM
	Cys18->Ala18	40mM	37.5mM
45	Gln12,21->Glu12,21	60mM	37.5mM
	Gln12,21,68_	60mM	37.5mM
	>Glu12,21,68		
	Glu ²⁰ ->Ala ²⁰ ;		
50	Ser ¹³		
	->G1y13	40 mM	Mm08

Table 4 Con't

5	Analog	DEAE Cellulose	CM-Sepharose
	Met127,138_	4 0 mM	4 0mM
	>Leu127,138		
10	Ser13->Ala13	40mM	4 0 mM
	Lys ¹⁷ ->Ala ¹⁷	80mM	4 0 mM
	$Gln^{121}->Ala^{121}$	4 0 mM	60mM
15	Gln ²¹ ->Ala ²¹	50mM	Gradient 0 -150mM
	His44->Ala44**	4 0 mM	N/A
•	His53->Ala53**	50mM	N/A
	Asp110->Ala110**	4 0 mM	N/A
20	Asp113->Ala113**	40mM	N/A
	Thr117->Ala117**	50mM	N/A
	Asp ²⁸ ->Ala ²⁸ ;	50mM	N/A
25	Asp ¹¹⁰		
	Ala110**		
	Glu124->Ala124**	40mM	4 0 mM

* For Deletion 167, the data are unavailable.

** For these analogs, the DEAE cellulose column alone was use for purification.

[0123] The above purification methods are illustrative, and a skilled practitioner will recognize that other means are available for obtaining the present G-CSF analogs.

40 G. Biological Assays

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[0124] Regardless of which methods were used to create the present G-GSF analogs, the analogs were subject to assays for biological activity. Tritiated hymidine assays were conducted to ascertain the depree of cell division. Other biological assays, however, may be used to ascertain the desired activity. Biological assays such as assaying for the ability to induce terminal differentiation in mouse WEHI-3B (D-) leukemic cell line, also provides indication of G-GSF activity. See Nicola, et al., Biolog 35: 614-67 (1979). Other in vitro assays may be used to ascertain biological activity. See Nicola, et al., Biochem. 58: 45-77 (1999). In general, the test for biological activity should provide analysis for the desired result, such as increase or decrease in biological activity (as compared to non-altered G-CSF), receptor affinity analysis, or serum half-life analysis. The list is incomplete, and those skilled in the art will recognize other assays useful for testing of the desired declered and these skilled in the art will recognize other assays useful for testing of the desired end result.

[0126] The ⁹H-thymidine assay was performed using standard methods. Bone marrow was obtained from sacriced female Balb C mice. Bone marrow cells were briefly suspended, centrifuged, and resuspended in a growth medium. A 160 ul aliquot containing approximately 10,000 cells was placed into each well of a 96 well micro-titer plate. Samples of the purified G-CSF analog(as prepared above) were added to each well, and incubated for 68 hours. Timi-tated thymidine was added to the wells and allowed to incubate for 5 additional hours. After the 5 hour incubation time, the cells were harvested, filtered, and thoroughly rinsed. The filters were added to a vial containing scintillation fluid. The beta emissions were counted (LMB Betaplate scintillation counter). Standards and analogs were analyzed in tripilicate, and samples which the I guostantially above or below the standard curve were re-assayed with the proper dilution.

The results reported here are the average of the triplicate analog data relative to the unaltered recombinant human G-CSF standard results.

H. HPLC Analysis

[0126] High pressure liquid chromatography was performed on purified samples of analog. Alth ugh peak position on a reverse phase HPLC column is not a definitive indication of structural similarity between two proteins, analogs which have similar retention times may have the same type of hydrophobic interactions with the HPLC column as the non-altered molecule. This is one indication of an overall similar structure.

[0127] Samples of the analog and the non-altered recombinant human G-OSF were analyzed on a reverse phase (J6.4 x 2.5 m/y Vadac 214TP54 column (Separations Group, inc. Hesperia, CA). The purified analog G-OSF samples were prepared in 20 mM acetate and 40 mM NaCl solution buffered at pH 5.2 to a final concentration of 0.1 mg/ml to 5 mg/ml, depending on how the analog performed in the column. Varying amounts (depending on the concentration) were loaded onto the HPLC column, which had been equilibrated with an aqueues solution containing 1% scorpopand, 52.8% acetonitrile, and .38% trifluoro acetate (TFA). The samples were subjected to a gradient of 0.86%/minute acetonitrile, and .00% TFA.

I. Results

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[0128] Presented below are the results of the above biological assays and HPLC analysis. Biological activity is the average of triplicate data and reported as a percentage of the control standard (non-altered G-CSF). Relative HPLC peak position is the position of the analog G-CSF relative to the control standard (non-altered G-CSF). peak. The "-" or "" symbols indicate whether the analog HPLC peak was in advance of or followed the control standard peak (in mitues), Not all of the variants had been analyzed for relative HPLC peak, and only those so analyzed are included below. Also presented are the American Type Culture Collection designations for E. coli host cells containing the nucleic acids coding for the present analoss, as prepared above.

Table 5

					& NOTEMAI
			Relative		G-CSF
Seq. ID	Seq. ID Variant	Analog	HPLC Peak	ATCC NO.	Activity
19	1	Lys17->Arg17	N/A	69184	N/A
89	7	Lys ²⁴ ->Arg ²⁴	N/A	69185	N/A
69	3	Lys ^{35_>} Arg ³⁵	N/A	69186	N/A
70	4	Lys41->Arg41	N/A	69187	N/A
11	2	Lys17, 24, 35->Arg17, 24, 35	N/A	69189	N/A
72	9	Lys17, 35, 41->Arg17, 35, 41	N/A	69192	N/A
73	7	Lys24, 35, 41->Arg24, 35, 41	N/A	69191	N/A
74	80	Lys17,24,35,41	N/A	69193	N/A
		->Arg17,24,35,41			
75	6	Lys17,24,41->Arg17,24,41	N/A	69190	N/A
9/	10	Gln68->Glu68	N/A	69196	N/A
ιι	11	Cys37,43->Ser37,43	N/A	69197	N/A
78	12	Gln ²⁶ ->Ala ²⁶	+.96	69201	518
79	13	Gln174->Ala174	+.14	69202	100%
80	14	Arg170->Ala170	+.78	69203	100%

Table 5 Con't

15

8 Normal

			Relative		G-CSF
Seq. ID	Seq. ID Variant Analog	Analog	HPLC Peak	ATCC No.	Activity
81	15	Arg167->Ala167	+.54	69204	110%
82	16	Deletion 167	99	69207	N/A
83	17	Lys41->Ala41	+.25	69208	818
84	18	H1844->Lys44	-1.53	69212	70%
82	19	Glu ⁴⁷ ->Ala ⁴⁷	+.14	69205	80
98	70	Arg ²³ ->Ala ²³	03	69206	318
87	21	Lys ²⁴ ->Ala ²⁴	+1.95	69213	80
88	22	Glu ²⁰ ->Ala ²⁰	-0.07	69211	% 0
68	23	Asp ²⁸ ->Ala ²⁸	30	69210	1478
8	24	Met ¹²⁷ ->Glu ¹²⁷	N/A	69223	N/A
16	25	Met ¹³⁸ ->Glu ¹³⁸	N/A	69222	N/A
95	56	Met 127->Leu127	N/A	69198	N/A
93	27	Met138->Leu138	N/A	66169	N/A
94	28	Cys18->Ala18	N/A	69188	N/A
95	29	Gln12,21->Glu12,21	N/A	69194	N/A
96	30	Gln12, 21, 68->Glu12, 21, 68	N/A	69195	N/A
6	31	Glu20->Ala20; Ser13	+1.74	69209	% 0

Table 5 Con't

% Normal

			Relative		G-CSF
Seq. ID	Seq. ID Variant Analog	Analog	HPLC Peak	ATCC No.	Activity
		->Gly ¹³			
96	32	Met 127, 138->Leu 127, 138	+1.43	69200	886
66	33	Ser ¹³ ->Ala ¹³	0	69221	110%
100	34	Lys ¹⁷ ->Ala ¹⁷	+.50	69226	307
101	35	Gln121->Ala121	+2.7	69225	100%
102	36	Gln ²¹ ->Ala ²¹	+0.63	69217	99.68
103	37	H18 ⁴⁴ ->A1a ⁴⁴	+1.52	69215	10.8%
104	38	His ⁵³ ->Ala ⁵³	+0.99	69219	8.3%
105	39	Asp110->Ala110	+1.97	69216	298
106	40	Asp113->Ala113	-0.34	69218	80
107	41	Thr117->Ala117	+0.4	69214	9.78
108	42	Asp ²⁸ ->Ala ²⁸ ; Asp ¹¹⁰	+3.2	69220	20.68
		Ala110			

Table 5 Con't

& Normal

G-CSF	Activity	75%	\$0
	ATCC No.	69224	
Relative	HPLC Peak	+0.16	+0.53
			T117->A117**
	Analog	Glu124->Ala124	Phe ¹¹⁴ ->Val ¹¹⁴ , T ¹¹⁷ ->A ^{117**} +0.53
	Seq. ID Variant Analog	43	44
	Seq. ID	109	110

••This analog was apparently a result of an inadvertent error in the oligo which was used to prepare number 41, above (Thrill7->Ala 117), and thus was prepared identically to the process used for that analog.

"N/A" indicates data which are not available.

1. Identification of Structure-Function Relationships

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[0129] The first step used to design the present analogs was to determine what moleties are necessary for structural integrity of the G-CSF molecule. This was done at the armino acid residue level, although the atomic level is also available for analysis. Modification of the residues necessary for structural integrity results in change in the overall structure of the G-CSF molecule. This may or may not be desirable, depending on the analog one wishes to produce. The working examples here were designed to maintain the overall structural integrity of the G-CSF molecule, for the purpose of maintain G-CSF receptor binding of the analog to the G-CSF receptor (as used in this section below, the 'G-SF receptor 'refers to the natural G-CSF receptor, found on hematopoietic cells), it was assumed, and confirmed by the studies presented here, that G-CSF receptor binding is a necessary step for at least one biological activity, as determined by the above biological assays.

[0130] As can be seen from the figures, G-GSF (here, recombinant human met-G-GSF) is an antiparallel 4-alpha helical bundle with a left-handed twist, and with overall dimensions of $45 \text{ Å} \times 30 \text{ Å} \times 24 \text{ Å}$. The four helices within the bundle are referred to as helices A, B, C and D, and their connecting loops are known as the AB, BC and CD loops. The helix crossing angles range from $+167.5^{\circ}$ to $+159.4^{\circ}$. Helices A, B, and C are straight, whereas helix D contains two winds of structural characteristics, at Gly 150 and Ser 160 (of the recombinant human met-G-CSF). Overall, the G-CSF molècules is a bundle of four helices, connected in series by external loops. This structural information was then correlated with known functional information. It was known that residues (including methicinier at position of) 47, 23, 24, 20, 21, 44, 53, 113, 10, 28 and 114 may be modified, and the effect on biological activity would be substantial.

0 [0131] The majority of single mutations which lowered biological activity were centered around two regions of G-CSF that are separated by 30Å, and are located on different faces of the four helix bundle. One region involves interactions between the A helix and the D helix. This is further confirmed by the presence of salt bridges in the non-altered molecule as follows:

Atom	Helix	Atom	Helix	Distance
Arg 170 N1	D	Tyr 166 OH	Α	3.3
Tyr 166 OH	D	Arg 23 N2	Α	3.3
Glu 163 OE1	D	Arg 23 N1	Α	2.8
Arg 23 N1	А	Gln 26 OE1	Α	3.1
Gln 159 NE2	D	Gln 26 O	Α	3.3

[0132] Distances reported here were for molecule A, as indicated in FIGURE 5 (wherein three G-CSF molecules crystallized together and were designated as A, B, and C). As can be seen, there is a web of salt bridges between helix A and helix D, which act to stabilize the helix A structure, and therefore affect the overall structure of the G-CSF molecule.

[0133] The area centering around residues Glu 20, Arg 23 and Lys 24 are found on the hydrophilic face of the A helix (residues 20-37). Substitution of the residues with the non-charged alarine residue at positions 20 and 23 resulted in similar HPLC retention times, indicating similarity in structure. Alteration of these sites aftered the biological activity (as indicated by the present assays). Substitution at Lys 24 aftered biological activity, but did not result in a similar HPLC retention time as the other two afterations.

[0134] The second site at which alteration lowered biological activity involves the AB helix. Changing glutamine at position 47 to alanine (analog no. 19, above) reduced biological activity (in the thymidine uptake assay) to zero. The Abelix is predominantly hydrophobic, except at the amino and carboxy termini; it contains one runn of a 3¹⁰ helix. There are two histadines at each termini (His 44 and His 55) and an additional glutamate at residue 46 which has the potential to form a salt bridge to His 44. The fourier transformed infar end spectrographic analysis (FTIF) of the analog suggests this analog is structurally similar to the non-altered recombinant G-CSF molecule. Further testing showed that this analog would not crystallize under the same conditions as the non-altered recombinant molecule.

[0135] Alterations at the carboxy terminus (Gin 174, Arg 167 and Arg 170) had little effect on biological activity. In contrast, deletion of the last eight residues (167-175) lowered biological activity. These results may indicat: that the deletion destabilizes the overall structure which prevents the mutant from proper binding to the G-CSF receptor (and thus initiating signal transduction).

[0136] Generally, for the G-CSF internal core -- the internal four helix bundle lacking the external loops -- the hydrophobic internal residues are essential for structural integrity. For example, in helix A, the internal hydrophobic residues

are (with methionine being position 1) Phe 14. Cys 18, Val 22, Ile 25, Ile 32 and Leu 36. Generally, for the G-CSF internal core – the internal four helix bundle lacking the external loops – the hydrophobic internal residues are essential for structural integrity. For example, in helix A, the internal hydrophobic residues are (with methionine being position 1 as in FIGURE 1) Phe 14, Cys 18, Val 22, Ile 25, Ile 32 and Leu 36. The other hydrophobic residues (again with the met at position 1) are: helix B, Xla 72, Leu 76, Leu 79, Leu 37, Tys 6, Leu 90 Leu 93; helix C, Leu 104, Leu 107, Val 111, Ala 114. Ile 118. Met 122: and helix D, Val 154, Val 158, Phe 161, Val 164, Val 168, Leu 172.

[0137] The above biological activity data, from the presently prepared G-CSF analogs, demonstrate that modification of the external loops interfere least with G-CSF overall structure. Preferred loops for analog prepration are the Alloop and the CD loop. The loops are relatively flexible structures as compared to the helices. The loops may contribute to the proteolysis of the molecule. G-CSF is relatively fast acting in ying as the purpose the molecule serves is to generate a response to a biological challenge, i. e, selectively stimulate neutrophisit. The G-CSF turnover rate is also relatively tast. The flexibility of the loops may provide a "handle" for proteases to attach to the molecule to inactivate the molecule. Modification of the loops to prevent protease degradation, yet have (via retention of the overall structure of non-modified G-CSF) no loss in biological activity may be accomplished.

[0138] This phenomenon is probably not limited to the G-CSF molecule but may also be common to the other molecules with known similar overall structures, as presented in Figure 2. Alteration of the external loop of, for example high, Indernon B, IL-2, GM-CSF and IL-4 may provide the least change to the overall structure. The external loops on the GM-CSF molecule are not as flexible as those found on the G-CSF molecule, and this may indicate a longer serum file, consistent with the broader biological activity of GM-CSF. Thus, the external loops of GM-CSF may be modified by releasing the external loops from the beta-sheet structure, which may make the loops more flexible (similar to those G-CSF) and therefore make the molecule more susceptible to protease degradation (and thus increase the turnover ratio of the internal helices. Connecting means are known to those in the art, such as the formation of a beta sheet, sail bridge, disulfide bonding or hydrophotic interactions, and other means are available. Also, deletion of once or more moieties, such as one or more amino acid residues or portions thereof, to prepare an abbreviated molecule and thus eliminate certain portions of the external loops of more theffected.

[0140] Thus, by alteration of the external loops, preferably the AB loop (amino acids 58-72 of r-hu-met G-CSF) or the CD loop (amino acids 119 to 145 of r-hu-met-G-CSF), and less preferably the amino terminus (amino acids 1-10), one may therefore modify the biological function without elimination of G-CSF receptor binding, For example, one may: (1) increase half-life (or prepare an oral dosage form, for example) of the G-CSF molecule by, for example, decreasing the ability of proteases to act on the G-CSF molecule are adding chemical modifications to the G-CSF molecule, such as one or more polyethylene glycol molecules or enteric coatings for oral formulation which would act to change some characteristic of the G-CSF molecule as described above, such as increasing serum or other half-life or decreasing antigenicity; (2) prepare a hybrid molecule, such as combining G-CSF with part or all of another protein which effects signal transduction via entry through the cell through a G-CSF receptor transport mechanism; or (3) increase the biological activity as in, for example, the ability to selectively stimulate neutrophils (as compared to a non-modified G-CSF molecule). This list is not limited to the above exemplars.

[0.141] Another aspect observed from the above data is that stabilizing surface interactions may affect biological activity. This is apparent from comparing analogs 23 and 40. Analog 23 contains a substitution of the charged asparagine residue at position 28 for the neutrally-charged alanine residue in that position, and such substitution resulted in a 50% increase in the biological activity (as measured by the disclosed thymidine uptake assays). The asparagine residue at position 28 has a surface interaction with the asparagine residue at position 113; both residues being negatively charged, there is a certain amount of instability (due to the repelling of like charged moieties). When, however the asparagine at position 113 is replaced with the neutrally-charged alazine, the biological activity drops to zero (in the present assay system). This indicates that the asparagine at position 113 is critical to biological activity, and elimination of the asparagine at position 28 serves to increase the effect that asparagine at position 13 possesses.

[0142] The domains required for G-CSF receptor binding were also determined based on the above analogs prepared and the G-CSF structure. The G-CSF receptor binding domain is located at residues (with methionine being position 1) 11-57 (between the A and AB helix) and 100-118 (between the B and C helices). One may also prepare abbreviated molecules capable of binding to a G-CSF receptor and initiate signal transduction for selectively simulating neutrophils by changing the external loop structure and having the receptor indinging domains remain intact.

[0143] Residues essential for biological activity and presumably G-CSF receptor binding or signal transduction have been identified. Two distinct sites are located on two different regions of the secondary structure. What is here called "Site A" is located on a helix which is constrained by salt bridge contacts betwo not other members of the helical bundle. The second site, "Site B" is located on a relatively more flexible helix, AB. The AB helix is potentially more sensitive to local pth changes because of the type and position of the residues at the carbox and amino termini. Th functional importance of this flexible helix may be important in a conformationally induced fit when binding to the G-CSF receptor. Adding observable sold in the Delix is also indicated to be a G-CSF receptor binding domain, as

ascertained by direct mutational and indirect comparative protein structure analysis. Deletion of the carboxy terminal end of rhu-met-G-CSF reduces activity as it does for hGH, <u>see</u>. Cunningham and Wells, Science <u>244</u>: 1081-1084 (1989). Cytokines which have similar structures, such as IL-6 and GM-CSF with predicted similar topology also center their biological activity along the carboxy end of the D helix, <u>see</u> Bazan, Immunology Today <u>11</u>: 350-354 (1990)

- iiii [0144] A comparison of the structures and the positions of G-CSF receptor binding determinants between G-CSF and hGH suggests both molecules have similar means of signal transduction. Two separate G-CSF receptor binding sites have been identified for hGH De Vos et al., Science 255: 306-32 (1991). One of these binding sites (called "Site I") is formed by residues on the exposed faces of hGH's helix 1, the connection region between helix 1 and 2, and helix 4. The second binding site (called "Site I") is formed by curface residues of helix 1 and helix 3.
- [0145] The G-CSF receptor binding determinates identified for G-CSF are located in the same relative positions at those identified for hGH. The G-CSF receptor binding site located in the connecting region between helix A and B on the AB helix (Site A) is similar in position to that reported for a small piece of helix (residues 38-47) of hGH. A single point mutation in the AB helix of G-CSF significantly reduces biological activity (as ascertained in the present assay), indicating the role in a G-CSF receptor-ligand interface. Binding of the G-CSF receptor may destabilize the 3¹⁰ helical nature of this region and induce a conformation change improving the binding energy of the ligand/G-CSF receptor complex.
- (0145) In the hGH receptor complex, the first helix of the bundle donates residues to both of the binding sites required to dimerize the hGH receptor Mutational analysis of the corresponding helix of G-CSF (helix A) has identified three residues which are required for biological activity. Of these three residues, Giu 20 and Ang 24 lie one face of the helical bundle towards helix C, whereas the side chain of Ang 23 (in two of the three molecules in the asymmetric unit) points to the face of the bundle towards helix D. The position of side chains of these biologically important residues indicates that similar to hGH, G-CSF may have a second G-CSF receptor binding site along the interface between helix
- indicates that similar to hGH, G-CSF may have a second G-CSF receptor binding site along the interface between helix A and helix C. In contrast with the hGH molecule, the amino terminus of G-CSF has a limited biological role as deletion of the first 11 residues has little effect on the biological activity.

 [0147] As indicated above (see FIGURE 2, for example), G-CSF has a topological similarity with other cytokines. A
- correlation of the structure with previous biochemical studies, mutational analysis and direct comparison of specific residues of the hGH receptor complex indicates that G-CSF has two receptor binding sites. Site A lies along the interface of the A and D helices and includes residues in the small AB helix. Site B also includes residues in the A helix but lies along the interface between helices A and C. The conservation of structure and relative positions of biologically imported that residues between G-CSF and hGH is one indication of a common method of signal transduction in that the receptor is bound in two places. It is therefore found that G-CSF analogs possessing altered G-CSF receptor binding domains
- [0148] Knowledge of the three dimensional structure and correlation of the composition of G-CSF protein makes possible a systematic, rational method for preparing G-CSF analogs. The above working examples have demonstrated structure distributions of the size and polarity of the side chains within the core of the structure dictate how much change the molecule can tolerate before the overall structure is changed.

may be prepared by alteration at either of the G-CSF receptor binding sites (residues 20-57 and 145-175).

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SEQUENCE LISTING

5	(1) GENE	RAL INFORMATION:	
	(i)	APPLICANT: Amgen Inc.	
	(ii)	TITLE OF INVENTION: G-CSF ANALOG COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS	
10	(iii)	NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 110	
15	(iv)	CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS: (A) ADDRESSES Amgen Inc. (B) STREET: Amgen Center, 1840 DeHavilland Drive (C) CITY: Thousand Oaks (D) STATE: California (E) COUNTRY: United States of America (F) ZIP: 91320-1789	
20	(v)	COMPUTER READABLE FORM: (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk (B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS	
	(2) INFO	RMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:	
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30	(ii)	MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)	
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45	ATC CAG Ile Gln 25	GGT GAC GGT GCT GCA CTG CAA GAA AAA CTG TGC GCT ACT TAC Gly Asp Gly Ala Ala Leu Gln Glu Lys Leu Cys Ala Thr Tyr 30 40	9

	AAA Lys	CTG Leu	TGC Cys	CAT His	CCG Pro 45	GAA Glu	GAG Glu	CTG Leu	GTA Val	CTG Leu 50	CTG Leu	GGT Gly	CAT His	TCT Ser	CTT Leu 55	GGG Gly	197
5		CCG Pro															245
10	GCT Ala	GGT Gly	TGT Cys 75	CTG Leu	TCT Ser	CAA Gln	CTG Leu	CAT His 80	TCT Ser	GGT Gly	CTG Leu	TTC	CTG Leu 85	TAT Tyr	CAG Gln	GGT Gly	293
	CTT	CTG Leu 90	CAA Gln	GCT Ala	CTG Leu	GAA Glu	GGT Gly 95	ATC Ile	TCT Ser	CCG Pro	GAA Glu	CTG Leu 100	GGT Gly	CCG Pro	ACT Thr	CTG Leu	341
15	GAC . ?	ACT Thr	CTG Leu	CAG Gln	CTA Leu	GAT Asp 110	GTA Val	GCT Ala	GAC Asp	TTT Phe	GCT Ala 115	ACT Thr	ACT Thr	ATT Ile	TGG Trp	CAA Gln 120	389
20	CAG Gln	ATG Met	GAA Glu	GAG Glu	CTC Leu 125	GGT Gly	ATG Met	GCA Ala	CCA Pro	GCT Ala 130	CTG Leu	CAA Gln	CCG Pro	ACT Thr	CAA Gln 135	GGT Gly	437
	GCT Ala	ATG Met	CCG Pro	GCA Ala 140	TTC Phe	GCT Ala	TCT Ser	GCA Ala	TTC Phe 145	CAG Gln	CGT Arg	CGT Arg	GCA Ala	GGA Gly 150	GGT Gly	GTA Val	485
25	CTG Leu	GTT Val	GCT Ala 155	TCT Ser	CAT His	CTG Leu	CAA Gln	TCT Ser 160	TTC Phe	CTG Leu	GAA Glu	GTA Val	TCT Ser 165	TAC Tyr	CGT Arg	GTT Val	533
30		CGT Arg 170						TAAT	'AGA	ATT C	:						565
	(~)	INFO	ORMA:	rion	FOR	SEQ	ID N	10:2:									
35			(i)		(A) I (B) 7	ENGT	RACT TH: 1 ami	.75 a	mino	i: o aci	.ds						
							E: p										
40	Mer									Q II			c	D	•		
	1	Thr			5					10					15		
45	Lys	Cys	Leu	Glu 20	Gln	Val	Arg	Lys	Ile 25	Gln	Gly	Asp	Gly	Ala 30	Ala	Leu	
	Gln	Glu	Lys 35	Leu	Cys	Ala	Thr	Tyr 40	Lys	Leu	Cys	His	Pro 45	Glu	Glu	Leu	

	Val	Leu 50	Leu	Gly	His	Ser	Leu 55	Gly	Ile	Pro	Trp	Ala 60	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ser	
5	Cys 65	Pro	Ser	Gln	Ala	Leu 70	Gln	Leu	Ala	Gly	Cys 75	Leu	Ser	Gln	Leu	His 80	
	Ser	Gly	Leu	Phe	Leu 85	Tyr	Gln	Gly	Leu	Leu 90	Gln	Ala	Leu	Glu	Gly 95	Ile	
10	Ser	Pro	Glu	Leu 100	Gly	Pro	Thr	Leu	Asp 105	Thr	Leu	Gln	Leu	Asp 110	Val	Ala	
	Asp	Phe	Ala 115	Thr	Thr	Ile	Trp	Gln 120	Gln	Met	Glu	Glu	Leu 125	Gly	Met	Ala	
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	F. e 145	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly 150	Gly	Val	Leu	Val	Ala 155	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Ser 160	
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	C. M				CE DI			JN: 2	SEQ.	א מו	J:3:						24
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		(ii)	MOI	LECUI	LE T	PE:	DNA										
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	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
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	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
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10		
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:	
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o		

	(D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
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	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:15:	
	CGCTACTTAC CGTCTGTGCC ATC	23

	(2)	INFO	RMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:16:	
5		(i)	SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 23 base pairs (B) TYPE; nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
		(ii)	MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
10		(xi)	SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:16:	
		GTTC	GT CGTATCCAGG GTG	23
15			RMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:17:	
20			SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 23 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDMESS: single (D) TOFOLOGY: linear MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
		(xi)	SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:17:	
	CAC	TGCAA	GA ACGTCTGTGC GCT	23
25	(2)	INFO	RMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:18:	
30		(i)	SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 23 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
		(ii)	MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
35		(xi)	SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:18:	
	CGC	TACTT	AC CGTCTGTGCC ATC	23
	(2)	INFO	RMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:19:	
40		(i)	SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDMESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
45		(ii)	MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
50				

	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:19:	
_	CTTTCTGCTG CGTTGTCTGG AACA	24
5	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:20:	
10	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 23 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDENESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
15	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:20:	
	- AGGTTCGT CGTATCCAGG GTG	23
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:21:	
20	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LEMSTH: 23 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDENBSS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
25	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:21:	
30	CACTGCAAGA ACGTCTGTGC GCT	23
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:22:	
35	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LERGTH: 23 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDENNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
40	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:22:	
	CGCTACTTAC CGTCTGTGCC ATC	23
45	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:23:	
~	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 23 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single	
50		

	(D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
(ii)	MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
(xi)	SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:23:	
TCTGCTGAJ	AA GCTCTGGAAC AGG	2
(2) INFOR	RMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:24:	
(i)	SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 23 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
. (ii)	MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
(xi)	SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:24:	
CTTGTCCAT	TC TGAAGCTCTT CAG	23
(2) INFOR	RMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:25:	
(i)	SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 37 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDENNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
(ii)	MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
(xi)	SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:25:	
~~ AAAACTG	ET COGCTACTTA CAAACTGTCC CATCOGG	37
(2) INFOR	MATION FOR SEQ ID NO:26:	
(i)	SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 22 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDENNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
(ii)	MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
(xi)	SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:26:	

	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID N	ro:27:	
5	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERI (A) LENGTH: 22 ba (B) TYPE: nucleic (C) STRANDEDNESS: (D) TOPOLOGY: lin	se pairs : acid single	
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA		
10	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION	N: SEQ ID NO:27:	
	TCATCTGGCT GCGCCGTAAT AG	2	2
15	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID N	O:28:	
20	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERI (A) LENGTH: 22 ba (B) TYPE: nucleic (C) STRANDEDNESS: (D) TOPOLOGY: lin	se pairs acid single	
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA		
	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION	N: SEQ ID NO:28:	
25	CCGTGTTCTG GCTCATCTGG CT	2	2
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID N	70.39	
30	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERI (A) LENGTH: 24 ba (B) TYPE: nucleic (C) STRANDEDNESS: (D) TOPOLOGY: lin	STICS: se pairs : acid single	
35	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA		
35	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION	N: SEQ ID NO:29:	
	GAAGTATCTT ACGCTGTTCT GCGT	1 Y	4
40	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID N	10:30:	
45	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERI (A) LENGTH: 25 ba (B) TYPE: nucleic (C) STRANDEDNESS: (D) TOPOLOGY: lin	se pairs : acid single	
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA		
50			

	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:30:	
	GAAGTATCTT ACTAAGTTCT GCGTC	25
5	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:31:	
10	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 22 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
15	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:31:	
	CTACTTAC GCACTGTGCC AT	22
20	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:32:	
	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 2D base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
25	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:32:	
30	CAAACTGTGC AAGCCGGAAG AG	22
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:33:	
35	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 22 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
40	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:33:	
	CATCCGGAAG CACTGGTACT GC	22
45	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:34:	
~~	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 23 base pairs (B) Type: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single	
50		

	(D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
5	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:34:	
	GGAACAGGTT GCTAAAATCC AGG	23
10	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:35:	
15	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 25 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANEEDINESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:35:	
20	GAACAGGTTC GTGCGATCCA GGGTG	25
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:36:	
25	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 22 base pairs (B) TYPS: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDINESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
30	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:36:	
	C-AATGTCTG GCACAGGTTC GT	22
35	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:37:	
40	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 19 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:37:	
45	TCCAGGGTGC CGGTGCTGC	19

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:38:	
(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 23 base pairs (B) TYPE; nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:38:	
AAGAGCTCGG TGAGGCACCA GCT	23
(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:39:	
. (1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 23 base pairs (B) TYPE; nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:39:	
CTCAAGGTGC TGAGCCGGCA TTC	23
(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:40:	
(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs (B) TTPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:40:	
GAGCTCGGTC TGGCACCAGC	20
(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:41:	
(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 21 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANNEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	

	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:41:	
5	TCAAGGTGCT CTGCCGGCAT T	21
•	(2) INFORMATION FOR SBQ ID NO:42:	
10	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 23 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDENNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
15	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:42:	
	. TGCCGCAA GCCTTTCTGC TGA	23
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:43:	
20	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDENNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
25	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:43:	
	CTTTCTGCTG GCATGTCTGG AACA	24
30	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:44:	
35	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LEMGTH: 24 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDENDESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
40	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:44:	
	CTATTTGGCA AGCGATGGAA GAGC	24
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:45:	
45	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 21 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single	
50		

(2)	TOPOLOGI: Tinear	
(ii) MOLEC	ULE TYPE: DNA	
(xi) SEQUE	NCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:45:	
CAGATGGAAG CGC	TCGGTAT G	
(2) INFORMATIO	N FOR SEQ ID NO:46:	
(A) (B) (C)	NCE CHARACTERISTICS: LENGTH: 20 base pairs TYPE: nucleic acid STRANDEDMESS: single TOPOLOGY: linear	
. (ii) MOLEC	ULE TYPE: DNA	
(xi) SEQUE	NCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:46:	
GAGCTCGGTC TGG	CACCAGC	
(2) INFORMATIO	N FOR SEQ ID NO:47:	
(A) (B) (C)	NCE CHARACTERISTICS: LENGTH: 21 base pairs TYPE: nucleic acid STRANDEDMESS: single TOPOLOGY: linear	
(ii) MOLEC	ULE TYPE: DNA	
(xi) SEQUE	NCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:47:	
" 'NAGGTGCT CTG	CCGGCAT T	
(2) INFORMATIO	N FOR SEQ ID NO:48:	
(A) (B) (C)	NCE CHARACTERISTICS: LENGTH: 22 base pairs TYPE: nucleic acid STRANDEDHESS: single TOPOLOGY: linear	
(ii) MOLEC	ULE TYPE: DNA	
(xi) SEQUE	NCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:48:	
	CAGGTTC GT	

	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:49:	
	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LEWOTH: 19 hase pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANGEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
•	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
U	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:49:	
	TTCCGGAGCG CACAGTTTG	19
5	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:50:	
	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 23 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single	
9	(D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:50:	
5	CGAGAAGGCC TCGGGTGTCA AAC	23
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:51:	
9	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 22 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDENBSS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
-	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
•	(xi) SEQUENÇE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:51:	
	ATGCCAAATT GCAGTAGCAA AG '	22
9	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:52:	
5	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDENDESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
)		

	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:52:	
	ACAACGGTTT AACGTCATCG TTTC	24
5	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:53:	
10	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 22 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
15	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:53:	
	/ TAGCTACT GCTAGCTGCA GA	22
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:54:	
20	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 23 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDENSSS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
25	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:54:	
30	TCAGTCGATG ACGATCGACG TCT	23
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:55:	
35	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LEMSTH: 22 base pairs (S) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDENSSS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
40	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:55:	
	TTACGAACCG CTTCCAGACA TT	22
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:56:	
45	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 25 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single	
50		

	(b) Torologi: Timear	
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
i	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:56:	
	TAAAATGCTT GGCGAAGGTC TGTAA	25
10	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:57:	
15	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 2D base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:57:	
20	GTAGCAAATG CAGCTACATC TA	. 22
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SBO ID NO:58:	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
25	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 25 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
10	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:58:	
	C'TCATCGTT TACGTCGATG TAGAT	25
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:59:	
15	-	
10	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:59:	
	CCANGAGAAG CACCCAGCAG	20

(2) INFO	RMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:60:	
(i)	SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 22 base pairs (B) TYPS: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
(ii)	MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
(xi)	SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:60:	
AGGGTTCT	CT TCGTGGGTCG TC	22
(2) INFO	RMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:61:	
. (i)	SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs (B) TTPS: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
(ii)	MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
(xi)	SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:61:	
CACTGGCG	GT GATAATGAGC	20
(2) INFO	RMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:62:	
(i)	SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 19 base pairs (B) TTPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
(ii)	MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
(xi)	SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:62:	
CTAGGCCA	GG CATTACTGG	19
(2) INFO	RMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:63:	
(i)	SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 21 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDENESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
(ii)	MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	

	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:63:	
5	CCACTGGCGG TGATACTGAG C	21
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:64:	
10	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 33 base pairs (B) TTPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
15	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:64:	
	AGCAGAAAGC TTTCCGGCAG AGAAGAAGCA GGA	33
20	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:65:	
25	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 54 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
25	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:65:	
30	GCCGCAAAGC TTTCTGCTGA AATGTCTGGA AGAGGTTCGT AAAATCCAGG GTGA	54
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:66:	
35	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 59 base pairs (B) TYPS: nucleic acid (C) STRANDENNSS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA	
40	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:66:	
	CTGGAATGCA GAAGCAAATG CCGGCATAGC ACCTTCAGTC GGTTGCAGAG CTGGTGCCA	59
45	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:67:	
	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 175 amino acids (B) TYPE: amino acid	
50	(D) TOPOLOGY: linear	

(ii)	MOLECULE	TYPE:	proteir
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(23)	CPOITPMOP	DESCRIPTION:	SRO	TD	NO - 67	٠.

Met Thr Pro Leu Gly Pro Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro Gln Ser Phe Leu Leu 15

Arg Cys Leu Glu Gln Val Arg Lys Ile Gln Gly Asp Gly Ala Ala Leu 30

Gln Glu Lys Leu Cys Ala Thr Tyr Lys Leu Cys His Pro Glu Glu Leu 45

Val Leu Gly His Ser Leu Gln Leu Cys Leu Cys His Pro Glu Glu Leu Foo Ser Gln Ala Leu Gln Leu Ala Gly Cys Leu Ser Gln Leu His 80

Ser Gly Leu Phe Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Leu Gln Leu Ser Ser Pro Glu Leu Gly Pro Thr Leu Ala Gly Cys Leu Cys His Pro Glu Gly Ile 85

Ser Pro Glu Leu Gly Pro Thr Leu 105

Asp Phe Ala Thr Thr Ile Trp Gln Gln Met Glu Glu Leu Gly Met Ala 115

Pro Ala Leu Gln Pro Thr Gln Gly Ala Met Pro Ala Phe Ala Ser Ala 135

Phe Gln Arg Arg Ala Gly Gly Val Leu Val Ala Ser His Leu Gln Ser 160

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:68:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 175 amino acids

Phe Leu Glu Val Ser Tyr Arg Val Leu Arg His Leu Ala Gln Pro

- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:68:

Met Thr Pro Leu Gly Pro Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro Gln Ser Phe Leu Leu 15

Lys Cys Leu Glu Gln Val Arg Arg Ile Gln Gly Asp Gly Ala Ala Leu 20
25
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	Gln	Glu	Lys 35	Leu	Сув	Ala	Thr	Tyr 40	Lys	Leu	Cys	His	Pro 45	Glu	Glu	Let
	Val	Leu 50	Leu	Gly	His	Ser	Leu 55	Gly	Ile	Pro	Trp	Ala 60	Pro	Leu	Ser	Se
	Cys 65	Pro	Ser	Gln	Ala	Leu 70	Gln	Leu	Ala	Gly	Cys 75	Leu	Ser	Gln	Leu	His 80
,	Ser	Gly	Leu	Phe	Leu 85	Tyr	Gln	Gly	Leu	Leu 90	Gln	Ala	Leu	Glu	Gly 95	Ile
	Ser	Pro	Glu	Leu 100	Gly	Pro	Thr	Leu	Asp 105	Thr	Leu	Gln	Leu	Asp 110	Val	Ala
•	Asp	Phe	Ala 115	Thr	Thr	Ile	Trp	Gln 120	Gln	Met	Glu	Glu	Leu 125	Gly	Met	Ala
,	F .	Ala 130	Leu	Gln	Pro	Thr	Gln 135	Gly	Ala	Met	Pro	Ala 140	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ala
,	Phe 145	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly 150	Gly	Val	Leu	Val	Ala 155	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Se:
5	Phe	Leu	Glu	Val	Ser 165	Tyr	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg 170	His	Leu	Ala	Gln	Pro 175	
	(2)	INF	ORMA'	rion	FOR	SEQ	ID 1	10:6	9:							
,			(i)	SEQ	UENC						ids					

- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

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(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:69:

Met Thr Pro Leu Gly Pro Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro Gln Ser Phe Leu Leu 1 5 10 15

Lys Cys Leu Glu Gln Val Arg Lys Ile Gln Gly Asp Gly Ala Ala Leu $20 \hspace{1cm} 25 \hspace{1cm} 30$

Gln Glu Arg Leu Cys Ala Thr Tyr Lys Leu Cys His Pro Glu Glu Leu 35 40 45

Val Leu Leu Gly His Ser Leu Gly Ile Pro Trp Ala Pro Leu Ser Ser 50 60

Cys Pro Ser Gln Ala Leu Gln Leu Ala Gly Cys Leu Ser Gln Leu His 65 70 75 80

Ser Gly Leu Phe Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Leu Gln Ala Leu Glu Gly Ile 85 90 95

Ser	Pro	Glu	Leu 100	Gly	Pro	Thr	Leu	Asp 105	Thr	Leu	Gln	Leu	Asp 110	Val	Ala
Asp	Phe	Ala 115	Thr	Thr	Ile	Trp	Gln 120	Gln	Met	Glu	Glu	Leu 125	Gly	Met	Ala
Pro	Ala 130	Leu	Gln	Pro	Thr	Gln 135	Gly	Ala	Met	Pro	Ala 140	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ala
Phe 145	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly 150	Gly	Val	Leu	Val	Ala 155	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Se:
Phe	Leu	Glu	Val	Ser 165	Tyr	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg 170	His	Leu	Ala	Gln	Pro 175	

*(2) INFORMATION FOR SEO ID NO:70:

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- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

 (A) LENGTH: 175 amino acids

 (B) TYPE: amino acid

 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:70:
 - Met Thr Pro Leu Gly Pro Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro Gin Ser Phe Leu Leu 15

 Lys Cys Leu Glu Gln Val Arg Lys Ile Gin Gly Asp Gly Ala Ala Leu 25

 Gln Glu Lys Leu Cys Ala Thr Tyr Arg Leu Cys His Pro Glu Glu Leu 45

 Val Leu Leu Gly His Ser Leu Gly Ile Pro Trp Ala Pro Leu Ser Ser 55

 Cys Pro Ser Gln Ala Leu Gln Leu Ala Gly Cys Leu Ser Gln Leu His 85

 Ser Gly Leu Phe Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Leu Gln Ala Leu Glu Gly Ile 85

 Ser Pro Glu Leu Gly Pro Thr Leu Asp Thr Leu Gln Leu Asp Val Ala 100

 Asp Phe Ala Thr Thr Ile Trp Gln Gln Met Glu Glu Leu Gly Met Ala 115

 Pro Ala Leu Gln Pro Thr Gln Gly Ala Met Pro Ala Phe Ala Ser Ala 130

 Phe Gln Arg Arg Ala Gly Gly Val Leu Val Ala Ser His Leu Gln 160

Phe	Leu	Glu	Val	Ser 165	Tyr	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg 170	His	Leu	Ala	Gln	Pro 175	
(2)	INFO	ORMAT	rion	FOR	SEQ	ID N	10:71	L:							
		(i)		JENCE (A) I (B) T	ENG	TH: 1	ino a	amino acid		ids					
		(ii)		(D) 1											
		(xi)	SEQ	JENCE	E DES	CRI	TIO	1: SI	EQ II	оио	71:				
Met 1	Thr	Pro	Leu	Gly 5	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ser	Leu 10	Pro	Gln	Ser	Phe	Leu 15	Leu
1J	Cys	Leu	Glu 20	Gln	Val	Arg	Arg	Ile 25	Gln	Gly	Asp	Gly	Ala 30	Ala	Leu
Gln	Glu	Arg 35	Leu	Cys	Ala	Thr	Tyr 40	Lys	Leu	Сув	His	Pro 45	Glu	Glu	Leu
Val	Leu 50	Leu	Gly	His	Ser	Leu 55	Gly	Ile	Pro	Trp	Ala 60	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ser
Cys 65	Pro	Ser	Gln	Ala	Leu 70	Gln	Leu	Ala	Gly	Cys 75	Leu	Ser	Gln	Leu	His 80
Ser	Gly	Leu	Phe	Leu 85	туг	Gln	Gly	Leu	Leu 90	Gln	Ala	Leu	Glu	Gly 95	Ile
Ser	Pro	Glu	Leu 100	Gly	Pro	Thr	Leu	Asp 105	Thr	Leu	Gln	Leu	Asp 110	Val	Ala
Asp	Phe	Ala 115	Thr	Thr	Ile	Trp	Gln 120	Gln	Met	Glu	Glu	Leu 125	Gly	Met	Ala
Pro	Ala 130	Leu	Gln	Pro	Thr	Gln 135	Gly	Ala	Met	Pro	Ala 140	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ala
Phe 145	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly 150		Val	Leu	Val	Ala 155	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Ser 160

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:72:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 175 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

Phe Leu Glu Val Ser Tyr Arg Val Leu Arg His Leu Ala Gln Pro 165 170 175

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:72:

- Met Thr Pro Leu Gly Pro Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro Gln Ser Phe Leu Leu 15

 Arg Cys Leu Glu Gln Val Arg Lys Ile Gln Gly Asp Gly Ala Ala Leu 25

 Gln Glu Arg Leu Cys Ala Thr Tyr Arg Leu Cys His Pro Glu Glu Leu 45

 Val Leu Gly His Ser Leu Gly Ile Pro Trp Ala Pro Leu Ser Ser 50

 Cys Pro Ser Gln Ala Leu Gln Leu Ala Gly Cys Leu Ser Gln Leu His 75

 S-- Gly Leu Phe Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Leu Gln Ala Leu Glu Gly Ile 85

 Ser Pro Glu Leu Gly Pro Thr Leu Asp Thr Leu Gln Leu Asp Val Ala 100

 Asp Phe Ala Thr Thr Ile Trp Gln Gln Met Glu Glu Leu Gly Met Ala 115

 Pro Ala Leu Gln Pro Thr Gln Gly Ala Met Pro Ala Phe Ala Ser Ala 135

 Phe Gln Arg Arg Ala Gly Gly Val Leu Val Ala Ser His Leu Gln Ser 145

 Phe Leu Glu Val Ser Tyr Arg Val Leu Arg His Leu Ala Gln Pro
 - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:73:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 175 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:73:
- Met Thr Pro Leu Gly Pro Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro Gln Ser Phe Leu Leu 1

 Lys Cys Leu Glu Gln Val Arg Arg Ile Gln Gly Asp Gly Ala Ala Leu 20

 Gln Glu Arg Leu Cys Ala Thr Tyr Arg Leu Cys His Pro Glu Glu Leu 45

	Val	Leu 50	Leu	Gly	His	Ser	Leu 55	Gly	Ile	Pro	Trp	Ala 60	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ser
5	Cys 65	Pro	Ser	Gln	Ala	Leu 70	Gln	Leu	Ala	Gly	Cys 75	Leu	Ser	Gln	Leu	His 80
	Ser	Gly	Leu	Phe	Leu 85	Tyr	Gln	Gly	Leu	Leu 90	Gln	Ala	Leu	Glu	Gly 95	Ile
10	Ser	Pro	Glu	Leu 100	Gly	Pro	Thr	Leu	Asp 105	Thr	Leu	Gln	Leu	Asp 110	Val	Ala
	Asp	Phe	Ala 115	Thr	Thr	Ile	Trp	Gln 120	Gln	Met	Glu	Glu	Leu 125	Gly	Met	Ala
15	Pro	Ala 130	Leu	Gln	Pro	Thr	Gln 135	Gly	Ala	Met	Pro	Ala 140	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ala
20	1e 145	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly 150	Gly	Val	Leu	Val	Ala 155	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Ser 160
	Phe	Leu	Glu	Val	Ser 165	Tyr	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg 170	His	Leu	Ala	Gln	Pro 175	
25	(2)	INFO	RMA:	CION	FOR	SEQ	ID 1	NO: 74	1:							
			(i)	_	(A) I (B) I	E CHA LENGT TYPE TOPOI	rH: :	175 a	amino acid		ids					
30			(ii)	MOLI	CULE	TY	PE: 1	prote	ein							
			(xi)	SEQU	JENCE	E DES	CRI	PTIO	1: SI	EQ II	NO NO	:74:				
35	r =	Thr	Pro	Leu	Gly 5	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ser	Leu 10	Pro	Gln	Ser	Phe	Leu 15	Leu
	Arg	Сув	Leu	Glu 20	Gln	Val	Arg	Arg	Ile 25	Gln	Gly	Asp	Gly	Ala 30	Ala	Leu
40	Gln	Glu	Arg 35	Leu	Cys	Ala	Thr	Tyr 40	Arg	Leu	Cys	His	Pro 45	Glu	Glu	Leu
	Val	Leu 50	Leu	Gly	His	Ser	Leu 55	Gly	Ile	Pro	Trp	Ala 60	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ser

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Cys Pro Ser Gln Ala Leu Gln Leu Ala Gly Cys Leu Ser Gln Leu His $_{75}^{80}$ Ser Gly Leu Phe Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Leu Gln Ala Leu Glu Gly Ile $_{95}^{80}$ Ser Pro Glu Leu Gly Pro Thr Leu Asp Thr Leu Gln Leu Asp Val Ala $_{105}^{105}$

- Asp Phe Ala Thr Thr Ile Trp Gln Gln Met Glu Glu Leu Gly Met Ala 120 120 Pro Ala Leu Gln Pro Thr Gln Gly Ala Met Pro Ala Phe Ala Ser Ala 130 136 140
- Phe Gln Arg Arg Ala Gly Gly Val Leu Val Ala Ser His Leu Gln Ser 145 150 155 160 Phe Leu Glu Val Ser Tyr Arg Val Leu Arg His Leu Ala Gln Pro
 - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:75:

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- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 175 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:75:
- Met Thr Pro Leu Gly Pro Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro Gln Ser Phe Leu Leu
 1 5 15
- Arg Cys Leu Glu Gln Val Arg Arg Ile Gln Gly Asp Gly Ala Ala Leu 20 25 30
- Gln Glu Lys Leu Cys Ala Thr Tyr Arg Leu Cys His Pro Glu Glu Leu

 y

 Val Leu Leu Gly His Ser Leu Gly Ile Pro Trp Ala Pro Leu Ser Ser
- 55 60
 25 C's Pro Ser Gln Ala Leu Gln Leu Ala Gly Cys Leu Ser Gln Leu His
 - Ser Gly Leu Phe Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Leu Gln Ala Leu Glu Gly Ile 85 90 95
- Ser Pro Glu Leu Gly Pro Thr Leu Asp Thr Leu Gln Leu Asp Val Ala 100 105 110
- Asp Phe Ala Thr Thr Ile Trp Gln Gln Met Glu Glu Leu Gly Met Ala 115 120 125
 - Pro Ala Leu Gln Pro Thr Gln Gly Ala Met Pro Ala Phe Ala Ser Ala 130 135 140
 - Phe Gln Arg Arg Ala Gly Gly Val Leu Val Ala Ser His Leu Gln Ser 145 150 155 160
 - Phe Leu Glu Val Ser Tyr Arg Val Leu Arg His Leu Ala Gln Pro 165 170 175

(2) INFOR	MATTON	POP	CEO	TD	MO.	76

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(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 175 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEO ID NO:76:

Met Thr Pro Leu Gly Pro Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro Gln Ser Phe Leu Leu 1 15 Lys Cys Leu Glu Gln Val Arg Lys Ile Gln Gly Asp Gly Ala Ala Leu 20 25 30

Glu Glu Lys Leu Cys Ala Thr Tyr Lys Leu Cys His Pro Glu Glu Leu 35 40 45 45 Val Leu Leu Gly His Ser Leu Gly Ile Pro Trp Ala Pro Leu Ser Ser

Cys Pro Ser Glu Ala Leu Gln Leu Ala Gly Cys Leu Ser Gln Leu His

Ser Gly Leu Phe Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Leu Gln Ala Leu Glu Gly Ile

Ser Pro Glu Leu Gly Pro Thr Leu Asp Thr Leu Gln Leu Asp Val Ala

Asp Phe Ala Thr Thr Ile Trp Gln Gln Met Glu Glu Leu Gly Met Ala 115 120 125

Pro Ala Leu Gln Pro Thr Gln Gly Ala Met Pro Ala Phe Ala Ser Ala
130
135
140
140
15 Elle Gln Arg Arg Ala Gly Gly Val Leu Val Ala Ser His Leu Gln Ser

145 150 155 1

40 Phe Leu Glu Val Ser Tyr Arg Val Leu Arg His Leu Ala Gln Pro 165 170 170

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEO ID NO:77:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 175 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:77:

 Met
 Thr
 Pro
 Leu
 Gly
 Pro
 Ala
 Ser
 Leu
 Pro
 Gly
 Asp
 Leu
 Leu
 Pro
 Gly
 Asp
 Gly
 Ala
 Leu
 Ala
 Leu
 Leu
 Leu
 Gly
 Ala
 Leu
 Leu
 Ala
 Ala</th

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:78:

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- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

 (A) LENGTH: 175 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TYPE: amino acid
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:78:

Met Thr Pro Leu Gly Pro Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro Gln Ser Phe Leu Leu 15

Lys Cys Leu Glu Gln Val Arg Lys IIe Ala Gly Asp Gly Ala Ala Leu 20

Gln Glu Lys Leu Cys Ala Thr Tyr Lys Leu Cys His Pro Glu Glu Leu 35

Val Leu Leu Gly His Ser Leu Gly IIe Pro Trp Ala Pro Leu Ser Ser

	Cys 65	Pro	Ser	Gln	Ala	Leu 70	Gln	Leu	Ala	Gly	Cys 75	Leu	Ser	Gln	Leu	His 80
5	Ser	Gly	Leu	Phe	Leu 85	Tyr	Gln	Gly	Leu	Leu 90	Gln	Ala	Leu	Glu	Gly 95	Ile
	Ser	Pro		Leu 100	Gly	Pro	Thr	Leu	Asp 105	Thr	Leu	Gln	Leu	Asp 110	Val	Ala
10	Asp	Phe	Ala 115	Thr	Thr	Ile	Trp	Gln 120	Gln	Met	Glu	Glu	Leu 125	Gly	Met	Ala
	Pro	Ala 130	Leu	Gln	Pro	Thr	Gln 135	Gly	Ala	Met	Pro	Ala 140	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ala
15	. Phe	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly 150	Gly	Val	Leu	Val	Ala 155	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Ser 160
20	e	Leu	Glu	Val	Ser 165	Tyr	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg 170	His	Leu	Ala	Gln	Pro 175	
	(2)	INF	ORMA'	TION	FOR	SEQ	ID	NO : 7	9:							

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 175 amino acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

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(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:79:

Met Thr Pro Leu Gly Pro Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro Gln Ser Phe Leu Leu 15 'r's Cys Leu Glu Gln Val Arg Lys Ile Gln Gly Asp Gly Ala Ala Leu Gln Glu Lys Leu Cys Ala Thr Tyr Lys Leu Cys His Pro Glu Glu Leu 35 40 45 Val Leu Leu Gly His Ser Leu Gly Ile Pro Trp Ala Pro Leu Ser Ser Cys Pro Ser Gln Ala Leu Gln Leu Ala Gly Cys Leu Ser Gln Leu His Ser Gly Leu Phe Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Leu Gln Ala Leu Glu Gly Ile Ser Pro Glu Leu Gly Pro Thr Leu Asp Thr Leu Gln Leu Asp Val Ala Asp Phe Ala Thr Thr Ile Trp Gln Gln Met Glu Glu Leu Gly Met Ala

	Pro	Ala 130	Leu	Gln	Pro	Thr	Gln 135	Gly	Ala	Met	Pro	Ala 140	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ala
5	Phe 145	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly 150	Gly	Val	Leu	Val	Ala 155	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Ser 160
10	Phe	Leu	Glu	Val	Ser 165	Tyr	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg 170	His	Leu	Ala	Ala	Pro 175	
10	(2)	INF	ORMA:	rion	FOR	SEQ	ID I	NO:80) :							
15	•.		(i)		(A) 1 (B) 2	ENG:	TH: :		mino	S: aci	ids					
			(ii)	MOLI	CULI	TYI	PE: 1	prote	ein							
20			(xi)	SEQ	JENCI	DES	CRI	PTIO	N: SI	II QE	ОИО	: 80 :				
	Met 1	Thr	Pro	Leu	Gly 5	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ser	Leu 10	Pro	Gln	Ser	Phe	Leu 15	Leu
25	Lys	Сув	Leu	Glu 20	Gln	Val	Arg	Lys	Ile 25	Gln	Gly	Asp	Gly	Ala 30	Ala	Leu
	Gln	Glu	Lys 35	Leu	Cys	Ala	Thr	Tyr 40	Lys	Leu	Cys	His	Pro 45	Glu	Glu	Leu
30	Val	Leu 50	Leu	Gly	His	Ser	Leu 55	Gly	Ile	Pro	Trp	Ala 60	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ser
35	Cys 65	Pro	Ser	Gln	Ala	Leu 70	Gln	Leu	Ala	Gly	Cys 75	Leu	Ser	Gln	Leu	His 80
	۲¬r	Gly	Leu	Phe	Leu 85	Tyr	Gln	Gly	Leu	Leu 90	Gln	Ala	Leu	Glu	Gly 95	Ile
40	Ser	Pro	Glu	Leu 100	Gly	Pro	Thr	Leu	Asp 105	Thr	Leu	Gln	Leu	Asp 110	Val	Ala
	Asp	Phe	Ala 115	Thr	Thr	Ile	Trp	Gln 120	Gln	Met	Glu	Glu	Leu 125	Gly	Met	Ala
45	Pro	Ala 130	Leu	Gln	Pro	Thr	Gln 135	Gly	Ala	Met	Pro	Ala 140	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ala
	Phe 145	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly 150	Gly	Val	Leu	Val	Ala 155	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Ser 160

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Phe Leu Glu Val Ser Tyr Arg Val Leu Ala His Leu Ala Gln Pro 165 170 175

(2)	INFORMATION	FOR	SEQ	ID	NO:81:

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- (i) SEOUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 175 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:81:

Met Thr Pro Leu Gly Pro Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro Gln Ser Phe Leu Leu 1 15 15 15 10

- Lys Cys Leu Glu Gln Val Arg Lys Ile Gln Gly Asp Gly Ala Ala Leu 20 25 30
 - G'n Glu Lys Leu Cys Ala Thr Tyr Lys Leu Cys His Pro Glu Glu Leu 35 40 Val Leu Leu Gly His Ser Leu Gly Ile Pro Trp Ala Pro Leu Ser Ser
 - Cys Pro Ser Gln Ala Leu Gln Leu Ala Gly Cys Leu Ser Gln Leu His
 - Ser Gly Leu Phe Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Leu Gln Ala Leu Glu Gly Ile
- Ser Pro Glu Leu Gly Pro Thr Leu Asp Thr Leu Gln Leu Asp Val Ala 30 100 105 110
 - Asp Phe Ala Thr Thr Ile Trp Gln Gln Met Glu Glu Leu Gly Met Ala 115 120 125
- Pro Ala Leu Gln Pro Thr Gln Gly Ala Met Pro Ala Phe Ala Ser Ala 130 135 140

 Phe Gln Arg Arg Ala Gly Gly Val Leu Val Ala Ser His Leu Gln Ser
- 40 Phe Leu Glu Val Ser Tyr Ala Val Leu Arg His Leu Ala Gln Pro
 - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:82:
 - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 174 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
 - (D) TOPOLOGI: Timea
 - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
 - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:82:

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:83:

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- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

 (A) LENGTH: 175 amino acids

 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:83:

Met Thr Pro Leu Gly Pro Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro Gln Ser Phe Leu Leu 15

Lys Cys Leu Glu Gln Val Arg Lys Ile Gln Gly Asp Gly Ala Ala Leu 20

Gln Glu Lys Leu Cys Ala Thr Tyr Ala Leu Cys His Pro Glu Glu Leu 45

Val Leu Leu Gly His Ser Leu Gly Ile Pro Trp Ala Pro Leu Ser Ser

	65	Pro	Ser	Gin	Ala	70	GIn	Leu	Ala	GIY	75	Leu	Ser	Gln	Leu	His 80
5	Ser	Gly	Leu	Phe	Leu 85	Tyr	Gln	Gly	Leu	Leu 90	Gln	Ala	Leu	Glu	Gly 95	Ile
	Ser	Pro	Glu	Leu 100	Gly	Pro	Thr	Leu	Asp 105	Thr	Leu	Gln	Leu	Asp 110	Val	Ala
10	Asp	Phe	Ala 115	Thr	Thr	Ile	Trp	Gln 120	Gln	Met	Glu	Glu	Leu 125	Gly	Met	Ala
15	Pro	Ala 130	Leu	Gln	Pro	Thr	Gln 135	Gly	Ala	Met	Pro	Ala 140	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ala
	Phe 145	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly 150	Gly	Val	Leu	Val	Ala 155	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Ser 160
20	е	Leu	Glu	Val	Ser 165	Tyr	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg 170	His	Leu	Ala	Gln	Pro 175	
	(2)	INFO	RMA?	CION	FOR	SEQ	ID 1	10:84	i :							
25			(i)	_	(A) 1 (B) 1	LENG:	ARACT TH: 1 : ami LOGY:	ino a	mind		ids					
			(ii)	MOLE	CULI	TYI	PE: p	prote	ein							
30			(xi)	SEQU	JENCI	DES	CRIE	PTIO	1: SI	II QE	ON O	84:				
	Mot	The sec	D	T	C1	D			c		D	63 -		m	•	

	Pro	Ala 130	Leu	Gln	Pro	Thr	Gln 135	Gly	Ala	Met	Pro	Ala 140	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ala
5	Phe 145	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly 150	Gly	Val	Leu	Val	Ala 155	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Ser 160
	Phe	Leu	Glu	Val	Ser 165	Tyr	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg 170	His	Leu	Ala	Gln	Pro 175	
10																
	(2)	INF	ORMAT	rion	FOR	SEQ	ID I	VO: 85	5:							
15	•.		(i)		JENCE (A) I (B) I (D) I	ENG:	TH: :	L75 a	amino		ids					
			(ii)	MOLI	CUL	TY	PE: 1	prote	ein							
20			(xi)	SEQ	JENCI	DES	CRI	PTIO	1: SI	EQ II	ON C	85 :				
	Met 1	Thr	Pro	Leu	Gly 5	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ser	Leu 10	Pro	Gln	Ser	Phe	Leu 15	Leu
25	Lys	Cys	Leu	Glu 20	Gln	Val	Arg	Lys	Ile 25	Gln	Gly	Asp	Gly	Ala 30	Ala	Leu
	Gln	Glu	Lys 35	Leu	Cys	Ala	Thr	Tyr 40	Lys	Leu	Cys	His	Pro 45	Glu	Ala	Leu
30	Val	Leu 50	Leu	Gly	His	Ser	Leu 55	Gly	Ile	Pro	Trp	Ala 60	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ser
	Cys 65	Pro	Ser	Gln	Ala	Leu 70	Gln	Leu	Ala	Gly	Cys 75	Leu	Ser	Gln	Leu	His 80
35	8~r	Gly	Leu	Phe	Leu 85	Tyr	Glņ	Gly	Leu	Leu 90	Gln	Ala	Leu	Glu	Gly 95	Ile
40	Ser	Pro	Glu	Leu 100	Gly	Pro	Thr	Leu	Asp 105	Thr	Leu	Gln	Leu	Asp 110	Val	Ala
	Asp	Phe	Ala 115	Thr	Thr	Ile	Trp	Gln 120	Gln	Met	Glu	Glu	Leu 125	Gly	Met	Ala
45	Pro	Ala 130	Leu	Gln	Pro	Thr	Gln 135	Gly	Ala	Met	Pro	Ala 140	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ala
	Phe 145	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly 150	Gly	Val	Leu	Val	Ala 155	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Ser 160
50	Phe	Leu	Glu	Val	Ser 165	Tyr	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg 170	His	Leu	Ala	Gln	Pro 175	

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	CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 175 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:86:

Met Thr Pro Leu Gly Pro Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro Gln Ser Phe Leu Leu 1 10 15

Lys Cys Leu Glu Gln Val Ala Lys Ile Gln Gly Asp Gly Ala Ala Leu 20 25 30

G'n Glu Lys Leu Cys Ala Thr Tyr Lys Leu Cys His Pro Glu Glu Leu ... 35 40 45

Val Leu Leu Gly His Ser Leu Gly Ile Pro Trp Ala Pro Leu Ser Ser

Cys Pro Ser Gln Ala Leu Gln Leu Ala Gly Cys Leu Ser Gln Leu His 65 70 75 80

Ser Gly Leu Phe Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Leu Gln Ala Leu Glu Gly Ile 85 90 95

Ser Pro Glu Leu Gly Pro Thr Leu Asp Thr Leu Gln Leu Asp Val Ala

Asp Phe Ala Thr Thr Ile Trp Gln Gln Met Glu Glu Leu Gly Met Ala 115 120 125

Pro Ala Leu Gln Pro Thr Gln Gly Ala Met Pro Ala Phe Ala Ser Ala 130 135

Phe Gln Arg Arg Ala Gly Gly Val Leu Val Ala Ser His Leu Gln Ser 145 150 155 160

Phe Leu Glu Val Ser Tyr Arg Val Leu Arg His Leu Ala Gln Pro 165 170 170

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:87:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 175 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
 - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:87:

 Met
 Thr
 Pro
 Leu
 Gly
 Pro
 Ala
 Ser
 Ser
 Leu
 Pro
 Gln
 Ser
 Leu
 Leu
 Pro
 Leu
 Leu
 Leu
 Leu
 Leu
 Ala
 Ala
 Ile
 Pro
 Gln
 Gln
 Ala
 Leu
 Ala
 Ile
 Pro
 Ile
 Pro
 His
 Pro
 Glu
 Leu
 Pro
 Glu
 Ala
 Pro
 Ser
 Leu
 Cys
 Leu
 Ser
 Glu
 Glu
 Leu
 Ser
 Ser
 Glu
 Ile
 Pro
 Trp
 Ala
 Pro
 Leu
 Ala
 Pro
 Trp
 Ala
 Pro
 Leu
 Ala
 Ile
 Pro
 Trp
 Ala
 Ile
 Pro
 Ala
 Glu
 Leu
 Ser
 Be
 Ser
 Be
 Be</th

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEO ID NO:88:

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- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 175 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:88:
- Met Thr Pro Leu Gly Pro Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro Gln Ser Phe Leu Leu 1 Lys Cys Leu Ala Gln Val Arg Lys Ile Gln Gly Asp Gly Ala Ala Leu 25 Gln Glu Lys Leu Cys Ala Thr Tyr Lys Leu Cys His Pro Glu Glu Leu 45 Val Leu Leu Gly His Ser Leu Gly Ile Pro Trp Ala Pro Leu Ser Ser

	Cys 65	Pro	Ser	Gln	Ala	Leu 70	Gln	Leu	Ala	Gly	75	Leu	Ser	Gln	Leu	H15
5	Ser	Gly	Leu	Phe	Leu 85	Tyr	Gln	Gly	Leu	Leu 90	Gln	Ala	Leu	Glu	Gly 95	Ile
	Ser	Pro	Glu	Leu 100	Gly	Pro	Thr	Leu	Asp 105	Thr	Leu	Gln	Leu	Asp 110	Val	Ala
10	Asp	Phe	Ala 115	Thr	Thr	Ile	Trp	Gln 120	Gln	Met	Glu	Glu	Leu 125	Gly	Met	Ala
15	Pro	Ala 130	Leu	Gln	Pro	Thr	Gln 135	Gly	Ala	Met	Pro	Ala 140	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ala
	Phe 145	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly 150	Gly	Val	Leu	Val	Ala 155	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Ser 160
20	F. 2	Leu	Glu	Val	Ser 165	Tyr	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg 170	His	Leu	Ala	Gln	Pro 175	
	(2)	INF	ORMA"	rion	FOR	SEQ	ID I	NO : 8	9:							
25			(i)		(A) 1	LENG'	TH:	175 a	amino acid	S: o ac:	ids					
			(ii)	MOL	ECULI	E TY	PE:]	prot	ein							
30			(xi)	SEQ	JENC	E DE	SCRI	PTIO	N: S	EQ II	ON C	: 89 :				
	**	m	D		61	D				T	D	61 -		Dho	T	

Met Thr Pro Leu Gly Pro Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro Gln Ser Phe Leu Leu 15

I-a Cys Leu Glu Gln Val Arg Lys Ile Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Leu 25

Gln Glu Lys Leu Cys Ala Thr Tyr Lys Leu Cys His Pro Glu Glu Leu 45

Val Leu Leu Gly His Ser Leu Gly Ile Pro Trp Ala Pro Leu Ser Ser 55

Cys Pro Ser Gln Ala Leu Gln Leu Ala Gly Cys Leu Ser Gln Leu His 65

Ser Gly Leu Phe Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Leu Gln Ala Leu Glu Gly Ile 95

Ser Pro Glu Leu Gly Pro Thr Leu Asp Thr Leu Gln Leu Asp Val Ala 100

Asp Phe Ala Thr Thr Ile Trp Gln Gln Met Glu Glu Leu Gly Met Ala 115

	Pro	Ala 130	Leu	Gln	Pro	Thr	Gln 135	Gly	Ala	Met	Pro	Ala 140	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ala
	Phe 145	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly 150	Gly	Val	Leu	Val	Ala 155	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Ser 160
o	Phe	Leu	Glu	Val	Ser 165	Tyr	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg 170	His	Leu	Ala	Gln	Pro 175	
•	(2)	TNF	מממכ	TON	FOR	SRO	ו מד	NO:90	١.							
				SEQU	JENCE	з сни	ARAC"	TERIS	STICS		ids					
5	•,				(B) 7	CYPE	am	ino a	cid							
			(ii)	MOL	CUL	TYI	PE: 1	prote	in							
0			(xi)	SEQU	JENCE	E DES	CRI	OIT	1: SI	II QE	ON C	:90:				
	Met 1	Thr	Pro	Leu	Gly 5	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ser	Leu 10	Pro	Gln	Ser	Phe	Leu 15	Leu
5	Lys	Cys	Leu	Glu 20	Gln	Val	Arg	Lys	Ile 25	Gln	Gly	Asp	Gly	Ala 30	Ala	Leu
	Gln	Glu	Lys 35	Leu	Cys	Ala	Thr	Tyr 40	Lys	Leu	Cys	His	Pro 45	Glu	Glu	Leu
0	Val	Leu 50	Leu	Gly	His	Ser	Leu 55	Gly	Ile	Pro	Trp	Ala 60	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ser
5	Суs 65	Pro	Ser	Gln	Ala	Leu 70	Gln	Leu	Ala	Gly	Cys 75	Leu	Ser	Gln	Leu	His 80
	દ	Gly	Leu	Phe	Leu 85	Tyr	Gln	Gly	Leu	Leu 90	Gln	Ala	Leu	Glu	Gly 95	Ile
o	Ser	Pro	Glu	Leu 100	Gly	Pro	Thr	Leu	Asp 105	Thr	Leu	Gln	Leu	Asp 110	Val	Ala
	Asp	Phe	Ala 115	Thr	Thr	Ile	Trp	Gln 120	Gln	Met	Glu	Glu	Leu 125	Gly	Glu	Ala
5	Pro	Ala 130	Leu	Gln	Pro	Thr	Gln 135	Gly	Ala	Met	Pro	Ala 140	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ala
	Phe 145	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly 150	Gly	Val	Leu	Val	Ala 155	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Ser 160

72

Phe Leu Glu Val Ser Tyr Arg Val Leu Arg His Leu Ala Gln Pro 165 170 170

	- 1	INFORMATION	POD	CPO	TD	NO.91
١	(2)	INFURDATION	FUR	yac	+0	140:31

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(i)	SEQUENCE	CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 175 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:91:

 Met Thr Pro Leu Gly Pro Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro Gln Ser Phe Leu Leu
 1 5 10 15
 - Lys Cys Leu Glu Gln Val Arg Lys Ile Gln Gly Asp Gly Ala Ala Leu 20 25 30
 - ריח Glu Lys Leu Cys Ala Thr Tyr Lys Leu Cys His Pro Glu Glu Leu 35 $^{\rm 40}$
 - Val Leu Leu Gly His Ser Leu Gly Ile Pro Trp Ala Pro Leu Ser Ser 50 60
 - Cys Pro Ser Gln Ala Leu Gln Leu Ala Gly Cys Leu Ser Gln Leu His 65 70 75 80
 - Ser Gly Leu Phe Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Leu Gln Ala Leu Glu Gly Ile 85 90 95
 - Ser Pro Glu Leu Gly Pro Thr Leu Asp Thr Leu Gln Leu Asp Val Ala 100 105 110

 Asp Phe Ala Thr Thr Ile Trp Gln Gln Met Glu Glu Leu Gly Met Ala
- Pro Ala Leu Gln Pro Thr Gln Gly Ala Glu Pro Ala Phe Ala Ser Ala 35 130 135
 - Phe Gln Arg Arg Ala Gly Gly Val Leu Val Ala Ser His Leu Gln Ser 145 150 155 160
- 40 Phe Leu Glu Val Ser Tyr Arg Val Leu Arg His Leu Ala Gln Pro 165 170 175
 - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:92:
 - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 175 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
 - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
 - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:92:

 Met
 Thr
 Pro
 Leu
 Gly
 Pro
 Ala
 Ser
 Seu
 Leu
 Pro
 Leu
 Ala
 Leu
 Leu
 Leu
 Gly
 Ala
 Leu
 Leu
 Cys
 His
 Pro
 Glu
 Leu
 His
 Ser
 Glu
 Leu
 Ala
 Leu
 Glu
 Leu
 Glu
 Glu
 Leu
 Glu
 Glu
 Leu
 Glu
 Glu</th

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:93:

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- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 175 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:93:
- Met Thr Pro Leu Gly Pro Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro Gln Ser Phe Leu Leu 1

 Lys Cys Leu Glu Gln Val Arg Lys Ile Gln Gly Asp Gly Ala Ala Leu 25

 Gln Glu Lys Leu Cys Ala Thr Tyr Lys Leu Cys His Pro Glu Glu Leu 45
- Val Leu Leu Gly His Ser Leu Gly Ile Pro Trp Ala Pro Leu Ser Ser 50 60

	Cys 65	Pro	Ser	Gln	Ala	Leu 70	Gln	Leu	Ala	Gly	Cys 75	Leu	Ser	Gln	Leu	His 80
5	Ser	Gly	Leu	Phe	Leu 85	Tyr	Gln	Gly	Leu	Leu 90	Gln	Ala	Leu	Glu	Gly 95	Ile
	Ser	Pro	Glu	Leu 100	Gly	Pro	Thr	Leu	Asp 105	Thr	Leu	Gln	Leu	Asp 110	Val	Ala
10	Asp	Phe	Ala 115	Thr	Thr	Ile	Trp	Gln 120	Gln	Met	Glu	Glu	Leu 125	Gly	Met	Ala
15	Pro	Ala 130	Leu	Gln	Pro	Thr	Gln 135	Gly	Ala	Leu	Pro	Ala 140	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ala
-	Phe 145	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly 150	Gly	Val	Leu	Val	Ala 155	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Ser 160
20	e	Leu	Glu	Val	Ser 165	Tyr	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg 170	His	Leu	Ala	Gln	Pro 175	
	(2)	INF	ORMA'	rion	FOR	SEQ	ID I	NO:9	4:							
25			(i)	_	(A) (B)	LENG' TYPB	ARAC TH: : am LOGY	175 ino	amin acid	o ac	ids	÷				
			(ii)	MOL	ECUL	E TY	PE:	prot	ein							
30				050				DETO	M . C	PO T	D NO	. 04 .				

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:94:

Met Thr Pro Leu Gly Pro Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro Gln Ser Phe Leu Leu 1 5 10 15 's Ala Leu Glu Gln Val Arg Lys Ile Gln Gly Asp Gly Ala Ala Leu 20 25 30 Gln Glu Lys Leu Cys Ala Thr Tyr Lys Leu Cys His Pro Glu Glu Leu 35 40 45Val Leu Leu Gly His Ser Leu Gly Ile Pro Trp Ala Pro Leu Ser Ser 50 55 60 Cys Pro Ser Gln Ala Leu Gln Leu Ala Gly Cys Leu Ser Gln Leu His 65 70 75 80 Ser Gly Leu Phe Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Leu Gln Ala Leu Glu Gly Ile 85 90 95 Ser Pro Glu Leu Gly Pro Thr Leu Asp Thr Leu Gln Leu Asp Val Ala 100 105 110 Asp Phe Ala Thr Thr Ile Trp Gln Gln Met Glu Glu Leu Gly Met Ala 115 120 125

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	Pro	Ala 130	Leu	Gln	Pro	Thr	Gln 135	Gly	Ala	Met	Pro	Ala 140	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ala
	Phe 145	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly 150	Gly	Val	Leu	Val	Ala 155	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Ser 160
)	Phe	Leu	Glu	Val	Ser 165	Tyr	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg 170	His	Leu	Ala	Gln	Pro 175	
	(2)	INFO	RMAT	CION	FOR	SEQ	ID 1	NO : 9 !	5 :							
5	•,		(i)		(A) I (B) 7	ENGT	TH: :	reris 175 a ino a : lir	mino acid		ids					
	٠.		(ii)	MOLE	CUL	TYI	PE: 1	prote	ein							
,			(xi)	SEQU	JENCI	DES	CRI	TIO	1: SI	EQ II	ои с	95 :				
	Met 1	Thr	Pro	Leu	Gly 5	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ser	Leu 10	Pro	Glu	Ser	Phe	Leu 15	Leu
5	Lys	Cys	Leu	Glu 20	Glu	Val	Arg	Lys	Ile 25	Gln	Gly	Asp	Gly	Ala 30	Ala	Leu
_	Gln	Glu	Lys 35	Leu	Cys	Ala	Thr	Tyr 40	Lys	Leu	Cys	His	Pro 45	Glu	Glu	Leu
,	Val	Leu 50	Leu	Gly	His	Ser	Leu 55	Gly	Ile	Pro	Trp	Ala 60	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ser
5	Cys 65	Pro	Ser	Gln	Ala	Leu 70	Gln	Leu	Ala	Gly	Cys 75	Leu	Ser	Gln	Leu	His 80
	۶۳	Gly	Leu	Phe	Leu 85	Tyr	Gln	Gly	Leu	Leu 90	Gln	Ala	Leu	Glu	Gly 95	Ile
9	Ser	Pro	Glu	Leu 100	Gly	Pro	Thr	Leu	Asp 105	Thr	Leu	Gln	Leu	Asp 110	Val	Ala
	Asp	Phe	Ala 115	Thr	Thr	Ile	Trp	Gln 120	Gln	Met	Glu	Glu	Leu 125	Gly	Met	Ala
5	Pro	Ala 130	Leu	Gln	Pro	Thr	Gln 135	Gly	Ala	Met	Pro	Ala 140	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ala
	Phe 145	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly 150	Gly	Val	Leu	Val	Ala 155	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Ser 160

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Phe Leu Glu Val Ser Tyr Arg Val Leu Arg His Leu Ala Gln Pro 165 170 175

(2)	INFORMATION	FOR	SEO	TD	NO:	96

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(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 175 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:96:

Met Thr Pro Leu Gly Pro Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro Glu Ser Phe Leu Leu 1 15

Lys Cys Leu Glu Glu Val Arg Lys Ile Gln Gly Asp Gly Ala Ala Leu 20 25 30

ຕົກ Glu Lys Leu Cys Ala Thr Tyr Lys Leu Cys His Pro Glu Glu Leu 35 40 45

Val Leu Leu Gly His Ser Leu Gly Ile Pro Trp Ala Pro Leu Ser Ser 50 60

Cys Pro Ser Glu Ala Leu Gln Leu Ala Gly Cys Leu Ser Gln Leu His 65 70 75 80

Ser Gly Leu Phe Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Leu Gln Ala Leu Glu Gly Ile 85 90 95

Ser Pro Glu Leu Gly Pro Thr Leu Asp Thr Leu Gln Leu Asp Val Ala 100 105 110

Asp Phe Ala Thr Thr Ile Trp Gln Gln Met Glu Glu Leu Gly Met Ala 115 120 125

Pro Ala Leu Gln Pro Thr Gln Gly Ala Met Pro Ala Phe Ala Ser Ala 130 140

Phe Gln Arg Arg Ala Gly Gly Val Leu Val Ala Ser His Leu Gln Ser 145 150 155 160

Phe Leu Glu Val Ser Tyr Arg Val Leu Arg His Leu Ala Gln Pro 165 170 175

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:97:
 - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 175 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
 - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
 - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:97:

	Met 1	Thr	Pro	Leu	Gly 5	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ser	Leu 10	Pro	Gln	Gly	Phe	Leu 15	Leu
	Lys	Cys	Leu	Ala 20	Gln	Val	Arg	Lys	Ile 25	Gln	Gly	Asp	Gly	Ala 30	Ala	Lev
	Gln	Glu	Lys 35	Leu	Cys	Ala	Thr	Tyr 40	Lys	Leu	Cys	His	Pro 45	Glu	Glu	Leu
o	Val	Leu 50	Leu	Gly	His	Ser	Leu 55	Gly	Ile	Pro	Trp	Ala 60	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ser
5	Сув 65	Pro	Ser	Gln	Ala	Leu 70	Gln	Leu	Ala	Gly	Cys 75	Leu	Ser	Gln	Leu	His 80
	Ser	Gly	Leu	Phe	Leu 85	Tyr	Gln	Gly	Leu	Leu 90	Gln	Ala	Leu	Glu	Gly 95	Ile
o .	5	Pro	Glu	Leu 100	Gly	Pro	Thr	Leu	Asp 105	Thr	Leu	Gln	Leu	Asp 110	Val	Ala
	Asp	Phe	Ala 115	Thr	Thr	Ile	Trp	Gln 120	Gln	Met	Glu	Glu	Leu 125	Gly	Met	Ala
5	Pro	Ala 130	Leu	Gln	Pro	Thr	Gln 135	Gly	Ala	Met	Pro	Ala 140	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ala
	Phe 145	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly 150	Gly	Val	Leu	Val	Ala 155	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Ser 160
o	Phe	Leu	Glu	Val	Ser 165	Tyr	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg 170	His	Leu	Ala	Gln	Pro 175	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:98:

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(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 175 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:98:
- Met Thr Pro Leu Gly Pro Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro Gln Ser Phe Leu Leu

 1 10 15

 Lys Cys Leu Glu Gln Val Arg Lys Ile Gln Gly Asp Gly Ala Ala Leu
 20 25

 Gln Glu Lys Leu Cys Ala Thr Tyr Lys Leu Cys His Pro Glu Glu Leu
 - Gln Glu Lys Leu Cys Ala Thr Tyr Lys Leu Cys His Pro Glu Glu Leu 35 40 45

EP 0 612 846 B1 Val Leu Leu Gly His Ser Leu Gly Ile Pro Trp Ala Pro Leu Ser Ser

		50		-			55	-			•	60				
5	Cys 65	Pro	Ser	Gln	Ala	Leu 70	Gln	Leu	Ala	Gly	Cys 75	Leu	Ser	Gln	Leu	His 80
	Ser	Gly	Leu	Phe	Leu 85	Tyr	Gln	Gly	Leu	Leu 90	Gln	Ala	Leu	Glu	Gly 95	Ile
10	Ser	Pro	Glu	Leu 100	Gly	Pro	Thr	Leu	Asp 105	Thr	Leu	Gln	Leu	Asp 110	Val	Ala
	Asp	Phe	Ala 115	Thr	Thr	Ile	Trp	Gln 120	Gln	Met	Glu	Glu	Leu 125	Gly	Leu	Ala
15	Pro	Ala 130	Leu	Gln	Pro	Thr	Gln 135	Gly	Ala	Leu	Pro	Ala 140	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ala
20	145	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly 150	Gly	Val	Leu	Val	Ala 155	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Ser 160
	Phe	Leu	Glu	Val	Ser 165	Tyr	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg 170	His	Leu	Ala	Gln	Pro 175	
25	(2)	INF	ORMA!	rion	FOR	SEQ	ID I	10:99	:							
			(i)	_	JENCI (A) I (B) T	ENG	TH: :	L75 a	amino		ids					
30					(D) 7	ropo	LOGY	: li	near							
30			(ii)	MOL	CUL	TY	PE: p	prote	ein							
			(xi)	SEQ	JENCI	DE	SCRI	PTIO	N: SI	EQ II	ON C	99:				
35	r t	Thr	Pro	Leu	Gly 5	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ser	Leu 10	Pro	Gln	Ala	Phe	Leu 15	Leu

55

35 Lys Cys Leu Glu Gln Val Arg Lys Ile Gln Gly Asp Gly Ala Ala Leu 20 25 30 Gln Glu Lys Leu Cys Ala Thr Tyr Lys Leu Cys His Pro Glu Glu Leu $35 \hspace{1cm} 40 \hspace{1cm} 45$ Val Leu Leu Gly His Ser Leu Gly Ile Pro Trp Ala Pro Leu Ser Ser 50 60 45 Cys Pro Ser Gln Ala Leu Gln Leu Ala Gly Cys Leu Ser Gln Leu His 65 70 75 80 Ser Gly Leu Phe Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Leu Gln Ala Leu Glu Gly Ile 85 90 95 Ser Pro Glu Leu Gly Pro Thr Leu Asp Thr Leu Gln Leu Asp Val Ala

- Asp Phe Ala Thr Thr Ile Trp Gln Gln Met Glu Glu Leu Gly Met Ala 125

 Pro Ala Leu Gln Pro Thr Gln Gly Ala Met Pro Ala Phe Ala Ser Ala 135

 Phe Gln Arg Arg Ala Gly Gly Val Leu Val Ala Ser His Leu Gln Ser 145

 Phe Leu Glu Val Ser Tyr Arg Val Leu Arg His Leu Ala Gln Pro
 - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:100:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 175 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEO ID NO:100:
- Met Thr Pro Leu Gly Pro Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro Gln Ser Phe Leu Leu 1

 Ala Cys Leu Glu Gln Val Arg Lys Ile Gln Gly Asp Gly Ala Ala Leu 25

 Gln Glu Lys Leu Cys Ala Thr Tyr Lys Leu Cys His Pro Glu Glu Leu 45

 Val Leu Leu Gly His Ser Leu Gly Ile Pro Trp Ala Pro Leu Ser Ser 55

 Ser Pro Ser Gln Ala Leu Gln Leu Ala Gly Cys Leu Ser Gln Leu His 70

 Ser Gly Leu Phe Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Leu Gln Ala Leu Glu Gly Ile 95

 Ser Pro Glu Leu Gly Pro Thr Leu Asp Thr Leu Gln Leu Asp Val Ala 105

 Asp Phe Ala Thr Thr Ile Trp Gln Gln Met Glu Glu Leu Asp Val Ala 135

 Pro Ala Leu Gln Pro Thr Gln Gly Ala Met Pro Ala Phe Ala Ser Ala 136

 Phe Leu Glu Val Ser Tyr Arg Val Leu Arg His Leu Ala Gln Pro

121	INFORMATION	FOR	CRO	TD	NO - 101	

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- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 175 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:101:
- Met Thr Pro Leu Gly Pro Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro Gln Ser Phe Leu Leu 1 15
- Lys Cys Leu Glu Gln Val Arg Lys Ile Gln Gly Asp Gly Ala Ala Leu 20 25 30
 - C'n Glu Lys Leu Cys Ala Thr Tyr Lys Leu Cys His Pro Glu Glu Leu 35 40 45
 - Val Leu Gly His Ser Leu Gly Ile Pro Trp Ala Pro Leu Ser Ser 50 60
 - Cys Pro Ser Gln Ala Leu Gln Leu Ala Gly Cys Leu Ser Gln Leu His 65 75 80
 - Ser Gly Leu Phe Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Leu Gln Ala Leu Glu Gly Ile 85 90 95
 - Ser Pro Glu Leu Gly Pro Thr Leu Asp Thr Leu Gln Leu Asp Val Ala 105 110 110 Asp Phe Ala Thr Thr Ile Trp Gln Ala Met Glu Glu Leu Gly Met Ala
 - Pro Ala Leu Gln Pro Thr Gln Gly Ala Met Pro Ala Phe Ala Ser Ala
 - Phe Gln Arg Arg Ala Gly Gly Val Leu Val Ala Ser His Leu Gln Ser 145 150 155 160
- Phe Leu Glu Val Ser Tyr Arg Val Leu Arg His Leu Ala Gln Pro 165 170 175
 - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:102:
 - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 175 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
 - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
 - (xi) SECUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEC ID NO:102:

Met 1	Thr	Pro	Leu	Gly 5	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ser	Leu 10	Pro	Gln	Ser	Phe	Leu 15	Leu
Lys	Cys	Leu	Glu 20	Ala	Val	Arg	Lys	Ile 25	Gln	Gly	Asp	Gly	Ala 30	Ala	Leu
Gln	Glu	Lys 35	Leu	Cys	Ala	Thr	Tyr 40	Lys	Leu	Сув	His	Pro 45	Glu	Glu	Leu
Val	Leu 50	Leu	Gly	His	Ser	Leu 55	Gly	Ile	Pro	Trp	Ala 60	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ser
Cys 65	Pro	Ser	Gln	Ala	Leu 70	Gln	Leu	Ala	Gly	Сув 75	Leu	Ser	Gln	Leu	His 80
Ser	Gly	Leu	Phe	Leu 85	Tyr	Gln	Gly	Leu	Leu 90	Gln	Ala	Leu	Glu	Gly 95	Ile
عدخ	Pro	Glu	Leu 100	Gly	Pro	Thr	Leu	Asp 105	Thr	Leu	Gln	Leu	Asp 110	Val	Ala
Asp	Phe	Ala 115	Thr	Thr	Ile	Trp	Gln 120	Gln	Met	Glu	Glu	Leu 125	Gly	Met	Ala
Pro	Ala 130		Gln	Pro	Thr	Gln 135	Gly	Ala	Met	Pro	Ala 140	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ala
Phe 145		Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly 150		Val	Leu	Val	Ala 155	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Ser 160
Phe	Leu	Glu	Val	Ser 165		Arg	Val	Leu	Arg 170	His	Leu	Ala	Gln	Pro 175	
(2)	INF	ORMA	TION	FOR	SEQ	ID	NO:1	03:							
		(i)	SEC	(A) (B)	LENG TYPE	TH:	175 ino	STIC amin acid near	o ac	ids					
		(ii)	MOI	ECUL	E TY	PE:	prot	ein							
		(xi)	SEÇ	UENC	E DE	SCRI	PTIC	N: S	EQ I	סוג ס:	:103	:			
										Dro	G1 r	Car	Phe	T.e.	T.e.

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:103:

Met Thr Pro Leu Gly Pro Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro Gln Ser Phe Leu Leu 15

Lys Cys Leu Glu Gln Val Arg Lys Ile Gln Gly Asp Gly Ala Ala Leu 25

Gln Glu Lys Leu Cys Ala Thr Tyr Lys Leu Cys Ala Pro Glu Glu Leu 45

Val Leu Leu Gly His Ser Leu Gly Ile Pro Trp Ala Pro Leu Ser Ser 50

	Cys 65	Pro	Ser	Gln	Ala	Leu 70	Gln	Leu	Ala	Gly	Cys 75	Leu	Ser	Gln	Leu	His 80
5	Ser	Gly	Leu	Phe	Leu 85	Tyr	Gln	Gly	Lu	Leu 90	Gln	Ala	Leu	Glu	Gly 95	Ile
	Ser	Pro	Glu	Leu 100	Gly	Pro	Thr	Leu	Asp 105	Thr	Leu	Gln	Leu	Asp 110	Val	Ala
10	Asp	Phe	Ala 115	Thr	Thr	Ile	Trp	Gln 120	Gln	Met	Glu	Glu	Leu 125	Gly	Met	Ala
15	Pro	Ala 130	Leu	Gln	Pro	Thr	Gln 135	Gly	Ala	Met	Pro	Ala 140	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ala
	Phe 145	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly 150	Gly	Val	Leu	Val	Ala 155	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Ser 160
20	e	Leu	Glu	Val	Ser 165	Tyr	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg 170	His	Leu	Ala	Gln	Pro 175	
	(2)	INFO	RMAT	CION	FOR	SEQ	ID N	10:10	4 :							
25			(i)	- (A) I B) 1	ENGT	ARACT TH: 1 : ami	.75 a	mino		ds					
		((ii)	MOLE	CULE	TYE	E: F	rote	in							
30		((xi)	SEQU	ENCE	DES	CRIE	TION	: SE	Q ID	NO:	104:				
	Met 1	Thr	Pro	Leu	Gly 5	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ser	Leu 10	Pro	Gln	Ser	Phe	Leu 15	Leu
35	s	Cys	Leu	Glu 20	Gln	Val	Arg	Lys	Ile 25	Gln	Gly	Asp	Gly	Ala 30	Ala	Leu
	Gln	Glu	Lys 35	Leu	Cys	Ala	Thr	Tyr 40	Lys	Leu	Cys	His	Pro 45	Glu	Glu	Leu
40	Val	Leu 50	Leu	Gly	Ala	Ser	Léu 55	Gly	Ile	Pro	Trp	Ala 60	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ser

83

Cys Pro Ser Gln Ala Leu Gln Leu Ala Gly Cys Leu Ser Gln Leu His $65 \hspace{1cm} 70 \hspace{1cm} 75 \hspace{1cm} 80$

Ser Gly Leu Phe Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Leu Gln Ala Leu Glu Gly Ile 85 Ser Pro Glu Leu Gly Pro Thr Leu Asp Thr Leu Gln Leu Asp Val Ala 100 Asp Phe Ala Thr Thr Ile Trp Gln Gln Met Glu Glu Leu Gly Met Ala 115 Ser Pro Gly Met Ala 125 Ser Pro Gly Met Ala

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	Pro	Ala 130	Leu	Gln	Pro	Thr	Gln 135	Gly	Ala	Met	Pro	Ala 140	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ala
	Phe 145	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly 150	Gly	Val	Leu	Val	Ala 155	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Ser 160
	Phe	Leu	Glu	Val	Ser 165	Tyr	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg 170	His	Leu	Ala	Gln	Pro 175	
10		T						••								
	(2)	INF	JKMA'	rion	FOR	SEQ	10 1	NO:10)5:							
15			(i)		(A) I (B) 7	ENG'	TH: :		mind	S: o ac:	ids					
			(ii)	MOLI	CUL	TY	?E: p	prote	in							
20			(xi)	SEQU	JENCI	E DES	CRII	PTIO	l: SI	EQ II	ON C	:105				
	Met 1	Thr	Pro	Leu	Gly 5	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ser	Leu 10	Pro	Gln	Ser	Phe	Leu 15	Leu
25	Lys	Cys	Leu	Glu 20	Gln	Val	Arg	Lys	Ile 25	Gln	Gly	Asp	Gly	Ala 30	Ala	Leu
	Gln	Glu	Lув 35	Leu	Сув	Ala	Thr	Tyr 40	Lys	Leu	Cys	His	Pro 45	Glu	Glu	Leu
30	Val	Leu 50	Leu	Gly	His	Ser	Leu 55	Gly	Ile	Pro	Trp	Ala 60	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ser
35	Cys 65	Pro	Ser	Gln	Ala	Leu 70	Gln	Leu	Ala	Gly	Cys 75	Leu	Ser	Gln	Leu	His 80
	ריד	Gly	Leu	Phe	Leu 85	Tyr	Gln	Gly	Leu	Leu 90	Gln	Ala	Leu	Glu	Gly 95	Ile
10	Ser	Pro	Glu	Leu 100	Gly	Pro	Thr	Leu	Asp 105	Thr	Leu	Gln	Leu	Ala 110	Val	Ala
	Asp	Phe	Ala 115	Thr	Thr	Ile	Trp	Gln 120	Gln	Met	Glu	Glu	Leu 125	Gly	Met	Ala
15	Pro	Ala 130	Leu	Gln	Pro	Thr	Gln 135	Gly	Ala	Met	Pro	Ala 140	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ala
	Phe 145	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly 150	Gly	Val	Leu	Val	Ala 155	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Ser 160
50	Phe	Leu	Glu	Val	Ser 165	Tyr	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg	His	Leu	Ala	Gln	Pro 175	

121	INFORMATION	FOR	SEO	מד	NO - 106 -

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(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 175 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEO ID NO:106:

Met Thr Pro Leu Gly Pro Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro Gln Ser Phe Leu Leu
1 10 15

Lys Cys Leu Glu Gln Val Arg Lys Ile Gln Gly Asp Gly Ala Ala Leu 20 25 30

C'n Glu Lys Leu Cys Ala Thr Tyr Lys Leu Cys His Pro Glu Glu Leu 35 45

Val Leu Leu Gly His Ser Leu Gly Ile Pro Trp Ala Pro Leu Ser Ser 50 55 60

Cys Pro Ser Gln Ala Leu Gln Leu Ala Gly Cys Leu Ser Gln Leu His

Ser Gly Leu Phe Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Leu Gln Ala Leu Glu Gly Ile 85 90 95

Ser Pro Glu Leu Gly Pro Thr Leu Asp Thr Leu Gln Leu Asp Val Ala 100 105 110

Ala Phe Ala Thr Thr Ile Trp Gln Gln Met Glu Glu Leu Gly Met Ala 115 120 125

Pro Ala Leu Gln Pro Thr Gln Gly Ala Met Pro Ala Phe Ala Ser Ala 135 140

Phe Gln Arg Arg Ala Gly Gly Val Leu Val Ala Ser His Leu Gln Ser

145 150 155 16

Phe Leu Glu Val Ser Tyr Arg Val Leu Arg His Leu Ala Gln Pro 165 170

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:107:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 175 amino acids(B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
 - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:107:

Met 1	Thr	Pro	Leu	Gly 5	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ser	Leu 10	Pro	Gln	Ser	Phe	Leu 15	Leu
Lys	Cys	Leu	Glu 20	Gln	Val	Arg	Lys	11e 25	Gln	Gly	Asp	Gly	Ala 30	Ala	Leu
Gln	Glu	Lys 35	Leu	Cys	Ala	Thr	Tyr 40	Lys	Leu	Cys	His	Pro 45	Glu	Glu	Leu
Val	Leu 50	Leu	Gly	His	Ser	Leu 55	Gly	Ile	Pro	Trp	Ala 60	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ser
Cys 65	Pro	Ser	Gln	Ala	Leu 70	Gln	Leu	Ala	Gly	Cys 75	Leu	Ser	Gln	Leu	His 80
Ser •	Gly	Leu	Phe	Leu 85	Tyr	Gln	Gly	Leu	Leu 90	Gln	Ala	Leu	Glu	Gly 95	Ile
r	Pro	Glu	Leu 100	Gly	Pro	Thr	Leu	Asp 105	Thr	Leu	Gln	Leu	Asp 110	Val	Ala
Asp	Phe	Ala 115	Thr	Ala	Ile	Trp	Gln 120	Gln	Met	Glu	Glu	Leu 125	Gly	Met	Ala
Pro	Ala 130	Leu	Gln	Pro	Thr	Gln 135	Gly	Ala	Met	Pro	Ala 140	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ala
Phe 145	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly 150	Gly	Val	Leu	Val	Ala 155	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Ser 160
Phe	Leu	Glu	Val	Ser	Tyr	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg	His	Leu	Ala	Gln	Pro 175	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:108:

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- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

 (A) LENGTH: 175 amino acids

 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:108:

Met Thr Pro Leu Gly Pro Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro Gln Ser Phe Leu Leu 15

Lys Cys Leu Glu Gln Val Arg Lys Ile Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Leu 20

Gln Glu Lys Leu Cys Ala Thr Tyr Lys Leu Cys His Pro Glu Glu Leu 45

Val Leu Leu Gly His Ser Leu Gly Ile Pro Trp Ala Pro Leu Ser Ser 50 60

	Cys 65	Pro	Ser	Gln	Ala	Leu 70	Gln	Leu	Ala	Gly	Cys 75	Leu	Ser	Gln	Leu	His 80
5	Ser	Gly	Leu	Phe	Leu 85	Tyr	Gln	Gly	Leu	Leu 90	Gln	Ala	Leu	Glu	Gly 95	Ile
10	Ser	Pro	Glu	Leu 100	Gly	Pro	Thr	Leu	Asp 105	Thr	Leu	Gln	Leu	Ala 110	Val	Ala
	Asp	Phe	Ala 115	Thr	Thr	Ile	Trp	Gln 120	Gln	Met	Glu	Glu	Leu 125	Gly	Met	Ala
15	Pro	Ala 130	Leu	Gln	Pro	Thr	Gln 135	Gly	Ala	Met	Pro	Ala 140	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ala
•	Phe	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly 150	Gly	Val	Leu	Val	Ala 155	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Ser 160
20	Phe	Leu	Glu	Val	Ser 165	Tyr	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg 170	His	Leu	Ala	Gln	Pro 175	
	(2)	INFO	ORMA:	rion	FOR	SEQ	ID 1	VO:10	9:							
25			(i)		(A) 1	ENG:	TH: :	ino a	acid	s: cac:	ids					
30			(ii)	MOL	CUL	TYI	PE: J	rote	ein							
			(xi)	SEQU	JENCI	DES	CRI	PTIO	N: SI	EQ II	ON C	109	:			
35	Met 1	Thr	Pro	Leu	Gly 5	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ser	Leu 10	Pro	Gln	Ser	Phe	Leu 15	Leu
	~ ₁ S	Cys	Leu	Glu 20	Gln	Val	Arg	Lys	Ile 25	Gln	Gly	Asp	Gly	Ala 30	Ala	Leu
40	Gln	Glu	Lys 35	Leu	Cys	Ala	Thr	Tyr 40	Lys	Leu	Cys	His	Pro 45	Glu	Glu	Leu
	Val	Leu 50	Leu	Gly	His	Ser	Leu 55	Gly	Ile	Pro	Trp	Ala 60	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ser
45	Сув 65	Pro	Ser	Gln	Ala	Leu 70	Gln	Leu	Ala	Gly	Cys 75	Leu	Ser	Gln	Leu	His 80
	Ser	Gly	Leu	Phe	Leu 85	Tyr	Gln	Gly	Leu	Leu 90	Gln	Ala	Leu	Glu	Gly 95	Ile

Ser Pro Glu Leu Gly Pro Thr Leu Asp Thr Leu Gln Leu Asp Val Ala 100 $$105\$

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Asp	Phe	Ala 115	Thr	Thr	Ile	Trp	Gln 120	Gln	Met	Glu	Ala	Leu 125	Gly	Met	Ala
Pro	Ala 130	Leu	Gln	Pro	Thr	Gln 135	Gly	Ala	Met	Pro	Ala 140	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ala
Phe 145		Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly 150	Gly	Val	Leu	Val	Ala 155	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Ser 160
Phe	Leu	Glu	Val	Ser	Tyr	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg	His	Leu	Ala	Gln	Pro	

- 165
 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:110:
 - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- (A) LENGTH: 175 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:110:
- Met Thr Pro Leu Gly Pro Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro Gln Ser Phe Leu Leu 1
 Lys Cys Leu Glu Gln Val Arg Lys IIe Gln Gly Asp Gly Ala Ala Leu 20
 Gln Glu Lys Leu Cys Ala Thr Tyr Lys Leu Cys His Pro Glu Glu Leu 45
 Val Leu Leu Gly His Ser Leu Gly IIe Pro Trp Ala Pro Leu Ser Ser 50
 Ser Gly Leu Phe Leu Gln Leu Ala Gly Cys Leu Ser Gln Leu His 80
 Ser Gly Leu Phe Leu Gly Pro Thr Leu Asp Thr Leu Gln Leu Ala Leu Gly Gly Fle 95
 Ser Pro Glu Leu Gly Pro Thr Leu Asp Thr Leu Gln Leu Asp Val Ala 115
 Asp Val Ala Thr Ala IIe Trp Gln Gln Met Glu Glu Leu Gly Met Ala 115
 Pro Ala Leu Gln Pro Thr Gln Gly Ala Met Pro Ala Phe Ala Ser Ala 130
 Phe Gln Arg Arg Ala Gly Gly Val Leu Val Ala Ser His Leu Gln Ser 145
 Phe Leu Glu Val Ser Tyr Arg Val Leu Val Ala Gln Pro 175
 Phe Leu Glu Val Ser Tyr Arg Val Leu Ala Gln Pro 175
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Claims

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- 1. A method for preparing a G-CSF analog comprising the steps of:
- 5 (a) viewing at the amino acid or atomic level information conveying the three dimensional structure of a G-CSF molecule as set forth in Figure 5;
 - (b) selecting from said viewed information at least one site on said G-CSF molecule for alteration;
 - (c) preparing a G-CSF molecule having such alteration; and
 - (d) optionally, testing such G-CSF molecule for a desired characteristic.
- A method for preparing a G-CSF analog according to claim 1 based on the use of a computer comprising the steps of:
- (a) providing computer expression at the amino acid or atomic level of the three dimensional structure of a G-CSF molecule as set forth in Figure 5:
 - (b) selecting from said computer expression at least one site on said G-CSF molecule for alteration;
 - (c) preparing a G-CSF molecule having such alteration; and,
 - (d) optionally, testing such G-CSF molecule for a desired characteristic.
- 20 3. A method for preparing a G-CSF analog according to claim 2 comprising:

(a) providing said computer with the means for displaying the three dimensional structure of a G-CSF molecule as set forth in Figure 5; including displaying the composition of moleties of said G-CSF molecule, preferably displaying the three dimensional location of each amino acid, and more preferably displaying the three dimensional location of each atom of a G-CSF molecule:

- (b) viewing said display;
 - (c) selecting a site on said display for alteration in the composition of said molecule or the location of a moiety; and
- (d) preparing a G-CSF analog with such alteration.
 - 4. A computer-based method for preparing a G-CSF analog comprising the steps of:
 - (a) viewing at the amino acid or atomic level the three dimensional structure of a G-CSF molecule as set forth in Figure 5; via a computer, said computer having been previously programmed (i) to express the coordinates
 - of a G-CSF molecule in three dimensional space, and (ii) to allow for entry of information for alteration of said
 - G-CSF expression and viewing thereof; (b) selecting a site on said visual image of said G-CSF molecule for alteration;
 - (c) entering information for said alteration on said computer;
 - (d) viewing a three dimensional structure of said altered G-CSF molecule via said computer;
 - (e) optionally repeating steps (a)-(e) above;
 - (f) preparing a G-CSF analog with said alteration; and
 - (a) optionally testing said G-CSF analog for a desired characteristic.

Patentansprüche

- Verfahren zur Herstellung eines G-CSF-Analogs, welches die Schritte umfaßt:
 - (a) Betrachten, auf dem Aminosaure- oder Atomniveau, von Information, welche die dreidimensionale Struktur eines G-CSF-Moleküls, wie angegeben in Fig. 5, vermittelt;
 - (b) Auswählen, aus besagter betrachteten Information, von wenigstens einer Stelle auf besagtem G-CSF-Molekül für eine Veränderung;
 - (c) Herstellen eines G-CSF-Moleküls mit einer solchen Veränderung; und
 - (d) fakultativ, Testen eines solchen G-CSF-Moleküls auf eine gewünschte Eigenschaft.
- 2. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines G-CSF-Analogs nach Anspruch 1, auf der Basis der Verwendung eines Compu-

ters, welches die Schritte umfaßt:

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- (a) Bereitstellen einer Computerdarstellung, auf dem Aminosaure- oder Atomniveau, der dreidimensionalen Struktur eines G-CSF-Moleküls, wie angegeben in Fig. 5;
- (b) Auswählen, aus besagter Computerdarstellung, von wenigstens einer Stelle auf besagtem G-CSF-Molekül für eine Veränderung:
- (c) Herstellen eines G-CSF-Moleküls mit einer solchen Veränderung; und
- (d) fakultativ, Testen eines solchen G-CSF-Moleküls auf eine gewünschte Eigenschaft.
- Verfahren zur Herstellung eines G-CSF-Analogs nach Anspruch 2, welches umfaßt:
 - (a) Versehen besagten Computers mit Mitteln zum Anzeigen der dreidimensionalen Struktur eines G-CSF-Moleküls, wie angegeben in Fig. 5. einschließlich Anzeigen der Zusammensetzung der Einheiten besagten G-CSF-Moleküls, vorzugsweise Anzeigen der dreidimensionalen Anordnung jeder Aminosäure und bevorzugter Anzeigen der dreidimensionalen Anordnung jedes Atoms eines G-CSF-Moleküls;
- 20 (b) Betrachten besagter Ansicht;
 - (c) Auswählen einer Stelle auf besagter Ansicht für eine Veränderung in der Zusammensetzung besagten Moleküls oder der Anordnung einer Einheit; und
- 25 (d) Herstellen eines G-CSF-Analogs mit solch einer Änderung.
 - 4. Computergestütztes Verfahren zur Herstellung eines G-CSF-Analogs, welches die Schritte umfaßt:
 - (a) Betrachten, auf dem Aminosaure- oder Atomniveau, der dreidimensionalen Struktur eines G-CSF-Moleküls, wie angegeben in Fig. 5, über einen Computer, wobei besagter Computer zuvor so programmiert worden ist, daß er () die Koordinaten eines G-CSF-Moleküls im dreidimensionalen Raum darstellt und (ii) die Eingabe von Information zur Veränderung besagter G-CSF-Darstellung und Betrachtung derseben ermöglicht;
 - (b) Auswählen einer Stelle auf besagtem visuellen Bild besagten G-CSF-Moleküls für eine Veränderung;
 - (c) Eingeben der Information für besagte Veränderung in besagten Computer;
 - (d) Betrachten einer dreidimensionalen Struktur besagten veränderten G-CSF-Moleküls über besagten Computer;
 - (e) fakultativ, Wiederholen der Schritte (a) (e) oben;
 - (f) Herstellen eines G-CSF-Analogs mit besagter Veränderung; und
- 45 (g) fakultativ, Testen besagten G-CSF-Analogs auf eine gewünschte Eigenschaft.

Revendications

- 1. Procédé pour préparer un analogue de G-CSF, comprenant les étapes de :
 - (a) visualiser au niveau atomique ou des acides aminés des informations fournissant la structure tridimensionnelle d'une molécule de G-CSF comme indiqué sur la figure 5.
 - (b) choisir à partir desdites informations visualisées au moins un site sur ladite molécule de G-CSF pour altération :
- 5 (c) préparer une molécule de G-CSF ayant une telle altération ; et
 - (d) éventuellement, tester une telle molécule de G-CSF en ce qui concerne une caractéristique souhaitée.
 - 2. Procédé pour préparer un analogue de G-CSF selon la revendication 1, basé sur l'utilisation d'un ordinateur, com-

prenant les étapes de :

- (a) fournir l'expression par ordinateur au niveau atomique ou des acides aminés de la structure tridimensionnelle d'une molécule de G-CSF comme indiqué sur la figure 5,
- (b) choisir à partir de ladite expression par ordinateur au moins un site sur ladite molécule de G-CSF pour altération;
 - (c) préparer une molécule de G-CSF ayant une telle altération ; et
- (d) éventuellement, tester une telle molécule de G-CSF en ce qui concerne une caractéristique souhaitée.
- 10 3. Procédé pour préparer un analogue de G-CSF selon la revendication 2, comprenant :
 - (a) munir ledit ordinateur des moyens pour afficher la structure tridimensionnelle d'une molécule de G-CSF comme indiqué sur la figure 5 incluant l'affichage de la composition des fractions de ladite molécule de G-CSF, en affichant de préférence l'emplacement tridimensionnel de chaque acide aminé, et, plus préférablement, en affichant l'emplacement tridimensionnel de chaque atome d'une molécule de G-CSF;
 - (b) visualiser ledit affichage :
 - (c) choisir un site sur ledit affichage pour altération de la composition de ladite molécule ou de l'emplacement d'une fraction ; et
 - (d) préparer un analogue de G-CSF ayant une telle altération.
 - 4. Procédé assisté par ordinateur pour préparer un analogue de G-CSF, comprenant les étapes de :
 - (a) visualiser au niveau atomique ou des acides aminés la structure tridimensionnelle d'une molécule de G-CSF comme indiqué sur la figure 5 via un ordinateur, ledit ordinateur ayant été préalablement programmé (i) pour exprimer les coordonnées d'une molécule de G-CSF dans l'espace tridimensionnel, et (ii) pour permettre l'entrée des informations pour l'altération de ladite expression de G-CSF et sa visualisation ;
 - (b) choisir un site sur ladite image visuelle de ladite molécule de G-CSF pour altération ;
 - (c) entrer des informations pour ladite altération dans ledit ordinateur ;
 - (d) visualiser une structure tridimensionnelle de ladite molécule de G-CSF altérée via ledit ordinateur ;
 - (e) répéter éventuellement les étapes (a) (e) ci-dessus ;
 - (f) préparer un analogue de G-CSF ayant ladite altération ; et
 - (a) tester éventuellement ledit analogue de G-CSF en ce qui concerne une caractéristique souhaitée.

Met Thr Pro Leu Gly Pro Ala TCTAGAAAAAACCAAGGAGGTAATAAATA ATG ACT COA TTA GGT COT COT Ser Ser Leu Pro Gln Ser Phe Leu Leu Lys Cys Leu Glw Gln TCT TCT CTG CCG CAA AGC TTT CTG CTG AAA TGT CTG GAA CAG Val Arg Lys Ile Glm Gly Asp Gly Ala Ala Leu Glm Glu Lys Leu GTT CGT AAA ATC CAG GGT GAC GGT GCT GCA CTG CAA GAA AAA CTG Cys Ala Thr Tyr Lys Leu Cys His Pro Glu Glu Leu Val Leu Leu TGC GCT ACT TAC AAA CTG TGC CAT CCG GAA GAG CTG GTA CTG CTG Gly His Ser Leu Gly Ile Pro Trp Ala Pro Leu Ser Ser Cys Pro GGT CAT TCT CTT GGG ATC CCG TGG GCT CCG CTG TCT TCT TGT CCA Ser Gln Ala Leu Gln Leu Ala Gly Cys Leu Ser Gln Leu His Ser TCT CAA GCT CTT CAG CTG GCT GGT TGT CTG TCT CAA CTG CAT TCT Gly Leu Phe Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Leu Gln Ala Leu Glu Gly Ile GGT CTG TTC CTG TAT CAG GGT CTT CTG CAA GCT CTG GAA GGT ATC Ser Pro Glu Leu Gly Pro Thr Leu Asp Thr Leu Gln Leu Asp Val TCT CCG GAA CTG GGT CCG ACT CTG GAC ACT CTG CAG CTA GAT GTA Ala Asp Phe Ala Thr Thr Ile Trp Gln Gln Met Glu Glu Leu Gly GCT GAC TTT GCT ACT ACT ATT TGG CAA CAG ATG GAA GAG CTC GGT Met Ala Pro Ala Leu Gln Pro Thr Gln Gly Ala Met Pro Ala Phe ATG GCA CCA GCT CTG CAA CCG ACT CAA GGT GCT ATG CCG GCA TTC Ala Ser Ala Phe Gln Arg Arg Ala Gly Gly Val Leu Val Ala Ser GCT TCT GCA TTC CAG CGT CGT GCA GGA GGT GTA CTG GTT GCT TCT His Leu Gln Ser Phe Leu Glu Val Ser Tyr Arg Val Leu Arg His CAT CTG CAA TCT TTC CTG GAA GTA TCT TAC CGT GTT CTG CGT CAT Leu Ala Gln Pro OC AM CTG GCT CAG CCG TAA TAG AATTC

FIGURE 1

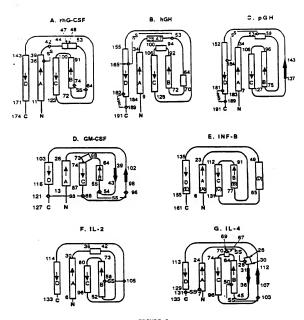


FIGURE 2

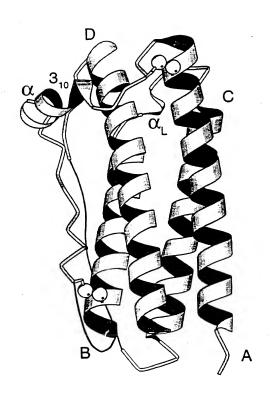


FIGURE 3

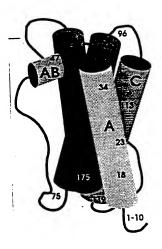


FIGURE 4

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	\$1.532 \$9.975		57.317	45.455 59.893 1.101	100	16.242	14.067	45.075	1.09	9	43.263 6	42.339 6	43.065	41.717 59.713 -1.417	41.729	42.203	2 2	41.732	41.42	7	202	41.952	42.891	9 4	39.869	41.683	25.7	42.266	43.737	40.0	39.994	39.101	39.885	20.000	37.528	36.648	37.646	38.442	200	36.356
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	55.334	54.947	54.660	24.766		. 791 18	\$800	59.538	60.489	60.530	62.236	61.448	60.840	26,036	60.242	99.319	38.980	200	58.378	59.479	58.549	 	\$6.819	56.593		\$4.446	53.437	53.556	\$4.669	55.37	9	52.713	44.936 \$1.802 -6.793	57.285		47.291 58.105 -0.668	\$8.729		199.68	59.258
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EZ PIE S61	25 PHE 561	PIE S61	79 S	29 FE 292	38 LEU S62	295 PEN 295	29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	795 PE	33	200	CA GLU 563	25 CE 253	50 GE 563	DE2 GIU 363	C GLU 563	26.0	11 VAL 564	264 VAL 264	CGI VAL S64	C VAL 564	O VAL 564	H SER 565	25 SE	26 SB 565	C SER 565	O SER 565	17 TYR 566	98 3E	25 TYR 566	CDI TYR 566	CE: 178 566	CE2 TYR 566	C2 TYR 566	111 1YR 566
3675 CE2 PIE 561	3876 CZ PIIE 561	3878 O PHE 561	3879 N LEU 562	3880 II LEU 562	3882 CB LEU 562	3883 CG LEU 562	3885 CD2 LBU 562	3886 C LEU 562	3887 O 188 Set	3889 H GLU 563	3190 CA GLU 563	3192 GG GW 563	3893 CD GW 563	3195 OEI GIU 563	3896 C GLU 563	3897 O GLU 563	3899 II VAL 564	3900 CA VAL 564	3902 CG1 VAL S64		3905 O VAL 564	3907 H SER \$65	3908 CA SER 363 3909 CB SER 565	3910 OC SER 565	3912 C SER 565	3913 O SER 565	3915 II TYR 566	3916 CA TYR 566	3917 CE TYR 500	3919 CDI TYR 566	3920 CEI TYR 566	3922 CE2 TYR 566	3923 CZ TYR 566	J125 JIII 1YR 566

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